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The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,514--New Series. BOMBAY:--SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

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VISITORS TO THE OLD COUNTRY.

BAILEY'S (UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.)

HOTEL.

GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th Jan.
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Penny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th "
EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5997	W. Whisler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Penny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	4116	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	4116	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Penny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5997	W. Whisler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Penny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Bristol transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Bristol, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,420	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR		4,120	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KUERACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Relben	4,351	7th Feb. 1899.
GISELA	Capt. F. Moves	4,231	7th Mar. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mills	5,095	21st Jan.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Custom House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 4, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
WINNIPEG	3,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,722	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
KARKA	4,235	X	9th May. 1899
SALAZIE	4,235	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All Baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	4th Feb., 1898.

INTERCHANGRABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Rates. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
611 Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU" Capt. M. Nishimura, 3,300 Tons, will sail for KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI on the 17th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON, BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Rail way Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued all along breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,300 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

A Book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th January, 1899, at 3 p.m., or later, on arrival of the Western Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA" 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bandar Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR KARACHEE, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon *via* Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance readered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

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PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation a Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
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"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanis, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6,

Packing and Postage extra.

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Every Room fitted with Electric Bells.

Large stabling accommodation available at the premises.

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MADAME A. WARREN,
Manageress.

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Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES. They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

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H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
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H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
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THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG *via* SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI through the famous Inland Sea of Japan KOBE, YOKOHAMA and ONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. PASSENGERS selecting this route derive the benefit of the beautiful Scenery of the "Paradise of the Pacific" Layovers are granted at Honolulu enabling those who desire to stop and visit the volcano and other points of interest.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North Western Railways it requires but 4 1-2 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers, the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries involved in modern Railway travel.

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THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	66	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

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ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

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TREACHER & Co.'s CLINICALS. Made specially for T. & Co., Ld., by a leading London House. Recommended for family and general use as reliable Thermometers at moderately cheap price.		
3 MINUTES.—4 inches long, with Magnifying Index in metal case, self-registering	3 4	3 12
30 SECONDS.—4 inches long, with magnifying Index in metal case, self-registering	4 8	5 2
TREACHER & Co.'s SPECIAL CLINICAL THERMOMETER. We desire to draw attention to the following Thermometers, which are made specially for us. Every instrument has been tested, and in use they have proved to be always accurate and reliable. Made specially for us by Hicks.		
TREACHER & Co.'s 4, 5, or 6 inches long, with Indestructible Index and Magnifying lens front, in ebony cases. Index marked in either black or red		
each	5 4	5 14
Do. Do. with Kew Certificate,	7 0	7 14
HICKS' "ONE MINUTE" CLINICAL THERMOMETER, Patent, with highly sensitive bulb, Indestructible Index and Magnifying lens front, in nickelled metal case	6 0	6 12
Do. Do. with Kew Certificate.	7 8	8 8
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Do. Do. with Kew Certificate.	9 0	10 0
HICKS' PATENT CLINICAL THERMOMETER with Indestructible Index	2 8	2 14
HICKS' "FACILIS" NEW PATENT CLINICAL THERMOMETER, easy to shake down, requiring only one swing to set the Index	3 0	3 6

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ALLBUTT'S (DR. CLIFFORD) Self-registering, with Indestructible Index, 4, 5, 6 inches long in lined boxwood cases for the pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew	each 6 12	7 8
THE "CLIMAX" THERMOMETER. This New Thermometer, as its name implies, is the "Climax" of perfection. The divisions and figures, instead of being cut on the glass, are placed on separate transparent scale, which is inserted in the body of the Thermometer. The readings are, therefore, beautifully clear and distinct and will never fade, and there is not the remotest chance of conveying infection, because the surface of the Thermometer, being perfectly smooth, can retain nothing. At night by holding the Thermometer with its back to a candle or other light, the divisions and figures are wonderfully legible	each 5 0	5 10
THE "CLIMAX" THERMOMETER, with Magnifying Index	7 8	8 8
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in sterling silver case, with bayonet catch	9 12	11 0
ARNOLD'S "RELIANCE," 4, 5, or 6 inches long with Indestructible Index, in ebony case	each 4 0	4 8
IMMISCH'S CLINICAL THERMOMETER. The chief advantages that this neat instrument has over those in ordinary use are its convenient shape and size—like a miniature watch—the readiness with which the temperatures may be read off and its comparative freedom from liability to injury. It is as sensitive and accurate as a glass Clinical Thermometer (with verification)	each 24 0	27 0

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CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

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Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 5/8 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000

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THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling, and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others" &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co, Ltd., are now prepared to Teach [illegible] on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring [illegible] if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room [illegible] it can be used by making special appointments.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

MIEL ROSAT.

Our new remedy for roughness of the skin, and preferable in some cases to Cold Cream, or Milk of Roses. It keeps the hand soft and free from chaps and irritation, and the face from freckles, tan and spots, and other discolorations. Ladies find it a delightful addition to the toilet, and as it contains no mineral matter, being of purely vegetable origin it is so perfectly innocuous that it may be applied to the tenderest skin. It is quite free from anything of a sticky or greasy nature, and is exquisitely perfumed. No toilet table is complete without it

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

(ESTABLISHED 1856).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON,

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE C[illegible]

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

BEG to inform their Constituents that they have now opened several packages, and replenished their various Departments, and are now prepared to meet the usual heavy demands for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATIONS.

Every article is moderately priced, so as to be within the reach of all, and to have a quick sale of the

ENORMOUS STOCK,

which is specially selected, being more various than before, and of the very best quality which has been for so many years

APPRECIATED IN GENERAL.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFIT.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Total premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers this guarantee of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL, viz., at death, or maturity, after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employés of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

	Rs. a.
MEMOIRS ... the HISTORY, FOLK-LORE, and DIS... the Races of the North-W... of India. Being an Appe... Original Supplemental ... Terms, by the late Sir Henry ... B. Edited, revised and ... Beames, M.R.A.S., B.C.S. ... Now offered at.....	10 0
BADGER'S (C. ...) Arabic Lexicon, in which the ... English words and sentences are ... into literary and colloquial ... viii. and 1,245 pp., double ... (published at £9. 9s.) cloth ..... Offered for	60 0
This ... to Lane's great Arabic ...	
Although ... intervalic," the best work ... has attempted so great an ... achievement has ... attempt. The gradations of ... in Arabic expression and the ... of usage, have been marshalled with ... nicety and completeness and ... scientific technology of ... embodied in the ... The work is a thesaurus rather than a lexicon, and stands in the same rank with the wonderful New English Dictionary and Littre's ...	
REYNOLDS' ... Commentary of the Imam Abool Hoosain ... bin 'Omar-al-Qazweenee ... the Kashshaf and Hashiat Taisil, Arabic, edited by W. N. Lees, and Maulavis Khadim Hossin and Abdul-Hayi, Sves., royal 4to. (pub. £5 15s. unbound) ... half morocco, Calcutta, 1856-61 ..... Offered for	55 0
WHEELER'S ... Talboys, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, and Author of "History of India from the Earliest Ages" "Geography of Herodotus, &c., &c.)—Early Records of British India: ... History of the English Settlements in India, told in the Government Records, the Works of Old Travellers, and other Contemporary Documents, from the Earliest Period down to the Rise of the British Power in India, royal 8vo., cloth (pub. 15s.) ..... Offered for	6 0

CHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

GRAND SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 14th January, and EVERY EVENING FOLLOWING.

Performances to commence precisely at 8 P. M.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Tickets at the Tent from 2 P. M.

and Performance to commence at 3-30 P. M.

ADMISSION.

Box Rs. 2; Dressed Circle Chair Box Rs. 3; Chair Rs. 2; Gallery Re. 1; Gallery As. 8.

Children under ten years of age are charged half rates except the last class.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS will give a second performance in aid of Charity in the NOVELTY THEATRE on THURSDAY, the 19th inst. at 9-30 P.M.

The programme will contain all the most successful items of the last performance, including the Cancan. There will be new jokes and additional songs. The Banjo and Guitar Band will play two items instead of one.

RESERVED SEATS.....Rs. 3
UNRESERVED Do. .....Rs. 2
Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY 6th EXTRA MEETING, 21st January 1899. HURDLE RACE.

READ

GALLOWAYS 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lb. W. I.

INSTEAD of 11st W. I.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 13th January, 1899.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Church Gate, Fort.

NOTICE.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

APPLICANTS for the post of ASSISTANT ENGINEER Tanti Valley Railway, who have not already been communicated with by the Superintending Engineer, are informed that the vacancies have been FILLED UP.

H. D. OLIVIER. Lt.-Col. R.E., Agent.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Madras Arsenal up to 12 noon on 1st February, 1899, for the SUPPLY of BLANKETS to Corps at Madras, Saint Thomas' Mount, Bangalore, Bellary, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Saugor, Thayetmyo, Fort Stedman, Kamptee, Jubbulpore, Nowgong, Fort Dufferin, Mandalay, Bhamo and Shwebo and for the supply of miscellaneous Stores to the Madras Arsenal for the period of one year from 1st April 1899 to 31st March 1900. For further particulars please see Fort Saint George Gazette" dated 3rd January, 1899.

J. D. WALLER, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

DR. HORSEDERALER will be in attendance at the District Office in Ward North, Umerkhadi, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. daily, except SUNDAYS, for INOCULATION of all persons wishing to avail themselves of PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S Treatment against PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 9th January, 1899.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE.—Site Nos. 58,94 and 126 on the PLAN of MATHERAN will be SOLD by Public Auction at the Superintendent's Office on the 29th January, 1899, at 10 A.M.

The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

W. COLLIE, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

Matheran, 12th January, 1899.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Reports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Imports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Share Lists and Rate of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Obituary and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
Bombay *Gazette* Office, 78, Esplanade Road.

JAMES SMART,

... TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

... ALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

... DAILY PIECE-GOODS AGENTS.

... Petitions, Memorials, Business ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.

A GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL On TUESDAY, the 24th of JANUARY, 1899, at 9-30 P. M.,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,

In aid of the Funds of THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1 Song .....Bonnie Wee Thing .....
Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING.
2 Song .....Caller Herrin' .....
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
3 Violin Solo.....Ballade et Polonaise Op. 38 ..Vieuxtemps
MADAME KOENIG.
Accompanied by Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
4 Song .....
Mrs. MUIR MACKENZIE.
5 Song .....Down the Burn Davie Lad ... ...
Miss MORTON.
6 Russian Song ...Tarantella .....
Mrs. BRANSON.
Scotch Duet .....Hunting Tower .....
Mrs. MACMILLNA and Mr. MARSHALL REID.

PART II.

1 Pianoforte Solo...Traumes Wirren .....Schumann
Mis MUIR MACKENZIE.
2 Song .....Comin thro' the Rye.....
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
3 Violin Solo .....
Mr. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4 Song .....Jessie's Dream .....
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
5 Song .....Bonnie Leslie .....
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
6 Scotch Quartette. .....
Miss PARSONS, Miss MUIR MACKENZIE,
Mr. MARSHALL REID, and Mr. DOUGLAS BINNING
AULD LANG SYNE.

"Tickets and Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,900,000

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LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of £5. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65.67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

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Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay:
28, Apollo Street.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla,

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syes per mensem 25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 37
Examination and Certificate 10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found unexceptionably efficacious, affording prompt relief when other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the constitution and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in the restoration of health and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires. Each genuine package is sealed with red wax, bearing the Government Stamp, and without which none are genuine. Each genuine package is sealed with red wax, bearing the Government Stamp, and without which none are genuine. It is a powerful ... Dropshire.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JUST LANDED.—Ladies' "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE and Gentlemen's "PREMIER" HELICAL TRICYCLE with Pneumatic Tyres, will carry any weight.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

THE SINGER'S latest improved SEWING MACHINES do the Art Embroidery Work in addition to the plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Quilting, Ruffling Flowering, Fancy Stitching, Braiding Binding, Cording etc. The Arts Embroidery. Set Rs. 5 only.

GENTS' SCARFS, TIES, and BOWS—the latest creations. Largest best, and cheapest in the trade 1899 designs now displayed. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ having returned to Bombay, is prepared to receive Pupils at her residence, 3, Colaba Causeway.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Nerai, &c.

ON VIEW—At Crawford's Rooms, late Mr. F. Eggelow's guns, books, wearing apparel, furniture, etc., to be SOLD on 16th instant, at 3 p. m.

AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. E. C. Watkins' furniture, piano, carriage, horse etc., above Seamen's Rest, near Victoria Dock. THIS DAY, at 1 p. m.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED, CUCKOO and TRUMPETER CLOCKS with chains and springs one day and eight days going, Rs. 24, Rs. 36, to Rs. 160—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A RACING JOLLY BOAT, 29×5×3 feet of Teakwood, with Copper fittings throughout, and all accessories. For particulars and terms apply to Agent F. Rodrigues Tailor. Shop No. 7, near P. and O. Co.'s Docks, Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 125 Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S," care of this office."

THE "PRACTICAL ENGINEER, is the best" weekly Engineering Journal, post free to any address, Rs. 10 per annum, including free copy of best Engineers' Pocket Book published, 31, Whitworth St., Manchester, England.

LADY, young, certificated, desires post as Governess. English, French, German (Leipsic), Music, and Drawing. "N. C." care of this Paper.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION, FORT.—RE-OPENS, 1st Febry, next. Prospectus Office Members and Students for Accountancy Examinations held at London.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement a CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Gujarati, Tamil, Malyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "24," care of this Office.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY CURZON.—A GROUP taken at the Government House, Bombay, with their Excellencies LORD and LADY SANDHURST and STAFF, Now available at the Art Photographic Saloon of Rais Deen Dayal and Sons, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay, Price Rs. 5, each copy mounted on card, unmounted Rs. 4. Packing and postage extra.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 33, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health, Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of CAMPBELL'S Lays of the Bar, by W. E. B. PRICE. Rs. 1-4 Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kilroy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curwimbhai Birji, at Rs. 5-8-8, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

THE only firm in India which make new Combs and new Cylinders, or Barcels to Musical Boxes charges moderate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 17 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Fcry. to Rajah Vemegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but no Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwala's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwala and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera as Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. . . has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture. Sold by Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds,

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866,

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles,

GERMANY.

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C. KIEHL, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

REVD. MR. R. M. GRAY, M. A., will DELIVER a LECTURE on "CITIZENSHIP," at the above Institute, on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 5-30 P.M. Members, their Families and Friends are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Pucol, Burtle, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities, Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 1,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For respectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of HUBERT FREDERICK BARTLETT, late of Hunter Street, Buckingham, in the County of Buckingham, and of the United Service Club No. 16, St. James's Square, in the County of Middlesex European deceased, late a Member of the India Civil Service (who died at Rome in Italy on or about the 25th day of February, 1898, and Letters of Administration with a copy of his Will thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 22nd day of December, 1898, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to CHARLES PHILLIP RADFORD YOUNG the Constituted Attorney of CHARLES PHILLIP BARTLETT and MARGARET BARTLETT, the Executors and Executrix named in the said Will for their use and benefit and limited until they or either of them should obtain Probate to be granted them or either of them to have effect through the whole of British India) are required to send to the under signed so letters, for such Administrators on his behalf at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road, Treacher's Buildings, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 20th day of February, 1899, as after that date the said Administrator will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Charles Phillip Bartlett and Margaret Bartlett as the persons thereto entitled or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated the 6th day of January, 1899.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY & DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 76 of 1893.

BAI DAHI alias NANIVAHU .....Plaintiff.
vs.
HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS and another ...Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 24th day of January 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of or parcel of Pension and Tax land of ground together with the buildings and stable standing thereon situated on the Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 3191 and street No. 96, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 572, new No. 2998, old survey No. 31, and new survey No. 7243 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public road called Malabar Hill, on or towards the West by the property of Flora Simon Abraham Nathan, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. S. A. Nathan, and on or towards the South by the property of Culliandas Kirparam, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of Manmohandas Lukhmidas and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the Receiver appointed in the above suit. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Manukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetji, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 26th day of November 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

NAWAB KOTHI AND LANDS, BANDA, N. W. P.

SITUATE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE Civil Station of Banda, on the Midland Railway, about 100 miles west of Allahabad, a large masonry dwelling-house, pucca roof and 14ft. verandah all round, large swimming bath and terrace at rear, detached double cook-house with 8ft verandah, very superior teak-wood doors and fittings to above buildings also a range of coach-house, stabling, cow-house and range of servants houses.

The kothi situate on the edge of a tank known as the Nawab Tank, 600ft. by 600ft., bounded by masonry walls and well supplied with water.

The surrounding lands, of nearly 200 bighs, a large portion laid out as groves of fruit trees well matured and bounded on two sides by metalled District Roads leading into the station of Banda. Adapted either for a private residence, a depot for country produce, or the erection of Cotton Mills, for which there is a most favorable opening. No reasonable offer refused owing to owner wishing to retire from the Country. Address

J. M. LUFF,
Nawab Kothi, Banda, N. W. P.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd, Corrd Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

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CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
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Passengers will be met on arrival of Steamer in London, and their Baggage cleared and forwarded.

SEND US A LETTER BEFORE EMBARKING, or from Port Said if coming to London by Steamer, and our Representative will be in attendance on arrival. Hotel Accommodation secured if desired.

Every trouble saved. Newspapers regularly Posted.

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TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility, caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

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Name this paper.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE .....per lb.	0 14 0
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Our 32 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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TEA MERCHANTS,
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DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long set down to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in nine of the cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package has the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon. In white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly marvellous. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, an information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1899.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and sell Sterling Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FIVE PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.
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Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..... $ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. for Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.
Wm. ANSTADIUS, Esq., Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial cities in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND FIRST DIVIDEND	13,83,900
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,83,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 1 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits lodged for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5-1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. Special rates arranged for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PROVIDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credit d, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D STRANACK,
Manager,
Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 3,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tananarive and Tamatave.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris buy to draw Documents of Title, Shares to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, &c., within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and Despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, issuing drafts or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, &c.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted direct through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

GENTLEMEN *en route* to England are invited to inspect our Shirts Blouses, Latest Styles as very Moderate Fashionable Silk Ties and Bows to wear with same.
KEITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water 6.46m., 14-8. Low water, 0.41m., 0.43s.
Bombay Extra Race meeting.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Sports and Dance
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
R. V. A. Battalion parade, 4.45 p.m.
R. V. A. Club Concert Apollo Bunder.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi, conversational meeting at 5-30, New High School, Hornby Road, Fort.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 1-25m., 1-34. Low water, 7-34m., 7-33s.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 p.m. on Tuesday.

BOMBAY HUNT.—The meet tomorrow will be at Santa Cruz and not at Jackal Hill as previously intimated.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles per s s Ernest Simons will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m., on Tuesday the 17th instant.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-45 a. m. on Sunday for a cycle picnic to Santa Cruz via Worlee, and Mahim Woods and will return in the evening.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Manockjee Rastomjee Mehta, at the Rooms of the Indian Antiquvi-Section Society, 326, Paddy Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m., subject:—"Anti-Vivisection Movement." The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside on the occasion.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL OPENING.—The inauguration of the New building for the Israelite School of the Anglo-Jewish Association of London, will take place in the school rooms, at Mazagon, on Tuesday, at 5 p.m. when H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, will preside.

LECTURE ON PLAGUE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Umedram Lalbhai Desai, M. D., B. S., &c., in English at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p. m. Subject:—"The Truth about Plague, from a Theosophical Standpoint."

ANNUAL FAIR AT MHASE.—In anticipation of the sanction of the commissioner N. D. the District Magistrate Thana has prohibited under Rule 20 of the Mofussil Plague rules published under Government Resolution No. 1728/301 P. dated 23th March 1897, the holding of the annual Fair in honour of Shri-khamling at Mhase in the Kurbad Taluka from 20th January 1899 to 10th February 1899 in view of the prevalence of Plague in this and neighbouring Districts.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT.—In our advertisement columns will be found the programme of Monday evening's concert in aid of the Scottish Orphanage. It is replete with attractive items. The principal amateur talents of Bombay is represented, and the audience will have an opportunity of hearing Mrs. Macmillan, who has not appeared on the concert stage for some years now in Bombay. H. E. the Governor, Lady Sandhurst, and suite have consented to patronise the concert.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Mr. Turner the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at Sewree Cross road, touching the death of Casibhai, a Hindu woman aged fifty years, residing at Sewree. About two days ago deceased went to the house of Mr. Morris Bander and while she was returning home in the evening, she accidently tripped and fell on the Parel Road, striking her head against a stone and sustaining a bleeding wound. She, however, walked home, where shortly after she became unconscious and died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandains Band Master commencing at 3-30 p.m.

March	Am Schonen Strand der Elbe.
Overture	Juvnita
Selection	Tit Willow from the King's Sweethart
Mazurka Russe	La Czarine
Selection	Rigoletto
Valse	The French Maid
	God Save the Queen.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mynn, charged Sheikh Ahmed Sheikh Ali tindal of a prow, with doing a dangerous act in that he conveyed in his prow 175 passengers, that is 140 in excess of the number allowed by his license. The prow belonged to one Dada Karim and the passengers in it were being conveyed from the Stone Bander to a steamer. On Wednesday last Constable Todman warned the accused, despite which he took in the excess number. The accused was fined Rs. 40.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner the Coroner, regarding the death of Rasidabai, a Mahomedan girl aged 12 years. Deceased was a domestic servant, in the employ of a Mohamedan gentleman and resided in her masters bungalow at Dadur Station. About a fortnight ago Rasidabai was seriously burnt about her body by her clothes having accidentally caught fire while removing a chatty off the fire place. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where tetanus set in and she died on Thursday evening. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

STREET LIGHTING.—On this subject Mr. Shapurjee Sorabjee writes as under:—Will any of your readers or anybody connected with our streets lighting kindly let us know the use of the reflectors put in our street lamps? Posited as these reflectors are they are shaded over, more than three-quarters each of them, by the knob standing immediately over the flame, and hence receiving no light they could reflect none, and are thus rendered almost useless. May I venture to suggest that these reflectors should be so much lowered down from their ceiling position as should present most of their inner surfaces directly to the flame, so that they may receive and reflect light, and thus bless our Municipal directors of light for bringing them from oblivion into usefulness.

AN IMPORTANT SEIZURE.—On Tuesday last a country craft Padow Gunjaperaad in charge of tindal Boo lhia Purshotam arrived in Bombay from Bhownuggar, brining a large consignment of cotton bales, and among them some 329 bags which were found to contain Khanadilla and smuggled out Malet Bander for discharging her cargo. The attention of the Preventive Officer in charge of the bunder Mr. P. F. D'Souza, was drawn to the unusual number of saturated bags, and thinking something was amiss, he took the steps and examined the contents, in which proved to be a large quantity of rock salt which apparently the owner wanted surreptitiously to pass. The vessel is detained pending orders of the Collector of Customs, and a sample of the goods has been sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government for report. A large trade apparently has been going on, in this article, which the poor population avail of for their use, thereby causing a heavy loss to Government revenue.

A DISHONEST PARSEE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Barker charged Ardeshir Nowroji, a Parsee lad, with cheating and inducing a boy, named Nusserwanjee, to leave his father and go to Karachi on a ten rupee note. The evidence showed that the complainant, who is a son of Mr. Sorabji Bezanji, pleader, was going to a shroff's shop to cash the note, when the accused met him on the road and enquired after the health of his brother Shivakshe. He then asked him what he had in his hand and where he was going. The complainant having informed him of his errand, the accused took the note from him and undertook to cash it for him. He told Nowroji to wait near a shop and left him on the pretence of going to the shroff to cash it. But as he failed to return for some time Nowroji went to his father and informed him of what had taken place. The accused was subsequently arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

TO-DAY.

TIME AND ORDER RUNNING.

1st Race—Hurdle race, 3-10 p.m.
2nd Race—The Arab plate, 3-35 p.m.
3rd Race—The selling race, 4 p.m.
4th Race—The January plate, 4-25 p.m.
5th Race—The Ittle plate, 4-50 p.m.
6th Race—The new year stakes 5-15 p.m.
7th Race—The club stakes, 5-40 p.m.

By kind permission of the officers the band of the Marine Battalion will play during the afternoon.
A special train leaves Colaba at 2-33 p.m., Churchgate 2-40 p.m., Grant Road 2-51 p.m., and arrives at Mahaluxmie 2-55 p.m.
Admission—1st Enclosure—Grand stand and enclosure including free admittance 1 Lady, Rs. 5, Private paddock tickets, Rs. 1. Ladies and members W. I. T. C. are admitted free to private paddock, 2nd enclosure—Single tickets Rs 1-8, children, 12 as.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 11th January, 1899:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	15,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 7th Jan. 1899....	14,336,000
Balance to be remitted from 8th Jan. 1899 to 31st March 1899.....	2,744,000

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; it produces a skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Inimitable for children. Creamy lather Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

REVISED regulations for admission to the Royal Army Medical Corps have been issued. Candidates for appointment to the corps must be twenty-one and not over twenty-eight years of age at the date of the beginning of the competitive examination. They will be required to produce an extract from the register of their birth, or a declaration made before a magistrate by one of their parents a personal recommendation from some one of good social position, and a certificate of moral character from a clergyman. They will also be required to produce two diplomas or licences recognised by the General Medical Council, one to practise medicine and the other surgery, and they must be registered under the Medical Act. They must also produce certificates of having discharge the duties of medical clinical clerk for six months, and one of having attended a course of at three months in an ophthalmic hospital. There will be two competitive examinations in each year on dates which will be duly announced in advance.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CONVICTIONS IN FOREST CASES UPHELD.

IMPERATRIX VS. WAMAN YESHVANT GADKERI AND 13 OTHERS.

THIS was an application No. 328 of 1893 for revision of the order of convictions and sentences passed by the First Class Magistrate of Alibag, Mr. Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval, represented all the fourteen petitioners.

The facts are shortly these. The First Class Magistrate of Alibag, Mr. G. P. Thakar, tried the petitioners summarily under chapter 22 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Act 5 of 1898, for an offence under the Indian Forest Act 7 of 1878, section 25, clauses f. and g. viz, "felling trees in a reserved forest and removing forest produce in or from a reserved forest." The offence was alleged to have been committed about 4th April 1898. The date of the report or complaint by the complainant, Mr. Wamn an Gopal Tumne Sub Divisional Forest Officer, Kolaba, was 8th August 1898. The date of his determination of the proceedings was 10th October 1898. The trial, though a summary one, occupied full two months. Fourteen witnesses were examined in all and documentary evidence was put on both sides. The Magistrate convicted all the accused as charged, and directed accused 1 to 13 to pay a fine of Rs 5 each or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for five days; accused No. 14 Waman Y. Gaikari was directed to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for ten days. Out of the fine it levied Rs. 50 should be handed over to the conservator of forest for distribution as reward. The wood cut, it was brought from the reserved for est should be delivered over to the forest department for disposal. In addition to the fine, Rs. 3-8-0 (each accused paying annas 4) should be paid as compensation for damages the Reserved Forest had sustained.

Mr. Kotwal urged on behalf of the petitioners before their Lordships as follows: The examination of none of the accused was taken by the Magistrate as required by sections 208 and 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The conviction and sentence against Waman, accused No. 14, the Inamdar Khot of Kokhan under section 25 of the Forest Act 7 of 1878, was illegal, as there was no evidence on the record against him. Under the circumstances of the present case, the Magistrate should have exercised his discretion in conducting the trial under the ordinary procedure under section 260 (2) of Act 5 of 1898, newly added to the old law. The defence, as stated by the Magistrate in his judgment, and the statement of reasons under section 263 (h) was not recorded under the plea of the accused, and his examination under section 263 (g), and so far as the defence seemed to be based on the documents in the case, it was contrary to the recently published rules of the Government of Bombay in using the term complainant in the statement of the defence, and as well as in several other passages in the judgment, the Magistrate had fallen into confusion, creating a misstatement of facts. The statement in the judgment "some of the trees were sold by accused to a Musalman of Bohra in 1893 was inconsistent with the statement in the judgment put in as evidence, which gave the date as March 1897, and the parties selling as certain persons other than the present complainant. The statement of the Magistrate to the effect of all the accused viz that "the officers bring on good terms with the accused No. 14 and the other accused, connived at their felling trees was made without any evidence on the record. In calling the witnesses of the accused to be "practically the co-accused," Sec, the accused were prejudiced so as to cause a failure of justice. The convictions and sentences were contrary to law, and they should therefore be reversed, and the fine, which was paid, ordered to be refunded.

In giving the order of the court, Justice Parsons said: The accused No. 14 Waman Y. Gadkeri admitted that he gave orders for the cutting and removal of wood from Survey Nos. 77 and 78 which were his private property, and that the rest of No. 14 to 13 have acted under his instructions. The accused Nos. 1 to 13 admitted that they cut and removed the wood at the instructions of accused No. 14, but that the wood was from Survey Nos. 77 and 78 of Kolkan and not from the Reserved Forest, Survey Nos. 91,93 and 94. The material question at issue then appears to be whether the wood seized was cut and removed from the Reserved Forest or not. The Magistrate has found that it was from the Reserved Forest. We cannot go behind the finding. On the first point urged in argument before us, if the pleader of the accused in the lower court had been heard (the pleader for the petitioners here was unable to say whether the accused were represented by a pleader in the lower court or not) Dada would certainly not be for the requirements of law. As we accept the finding recorded by the Magistrate, we reject the application of the petitioners.

ASSAULT ON A MOTHER.

BEFORE Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector O'Keeffe brought on remand and again charged Lawrence Fernandez with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of his mother Mary Fernandez, aged sixty years by striking her head against the wall of the passage of a chawl at Duncan Road. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case for the Crown. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The facts of the case are as follows:—Deceased and Mr. Nicholson in addressing the Court said that the Coroner's Jury held on the body of the deceased, had brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was due to dropsy of the heart. He said that the evidence which Dr. Smith was going to give in Court, would show that the deceased had been in a moribund condition when accused was alleged to have assaulted her, and that her death was due to hydrops pericardie There was other evidence to establish the charge of simple assault against the accused and it would be for the Court to Judge whether accused should be punished for the offence, Mr. Velluker pointed out that the accused had already been in Jail for a fortnight owing to his release on bail and that it would be more than sufficient for whatever offence he was alleged to have committed. The Public Prosecutor was empowered under the criminal Procedure Code to withdraw this prosecution, and that it would be within his rights to do so in the present cases under the circumstance.

Mr. Nicholson suggested that Dr. Smith's evidence should be recorded, and the magistrate should then deal with the case as he thought proper.

Dr. Smith was then examined and he gave his evidence which was similar to that recorded by the Coroner Witness further stated that death was not the result of any violence used on the deceased woman. He was of opinion that death did not appear to have been accelerated or caused by any physical violence used on her. It was also reported to him that the deceased was in violent perspiration before the assault. That was also a symptom of approaching death due to hearts' failure. This circumstance confirmed the witness in his opinion, and there was no doubt whatever in his mind, that deceased died of heart disease. It was his belief that she had been in a moribund condition prior to her death.

Mr. Nicholson said he would not press for a severe punishment. Accused then pleaded guilty to the charge of a simple assault.

The Magistrate altered the charge to one of common assault and sentenced accused to one day's imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 14.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Pontoon Long Causes.

250,96—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Saboo Sendick and others vs Calidas Hoorjee—Little and Co. Part heard.
85,98—Muljee and Ko—Anandjee Mawjee vs Gordhundas Mawjee and others—Payne G and S.
405,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabhai vs Bayabhai and others Payne G and S.
81,98—K J Mastri—Harichand Makund Dura and others vs Clement Francis Rimney and others.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mavsalkar D and J.
393-98—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dhuramsey vs Bai Fatmabai—Thackerdas D C and H.
23 98—Little and Co—Kmil Surer The D vs Kalsh Budda—Dupharty and F
5-99—Dupharty and F—Kalsh Budda vs Emil Suter
252-97—M H Khan—Purshoum Narayen vs Motibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee D and Co

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.
After Contested Chambers Matter.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

377,98—Thakurdas D C and H—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyeb Haji Joonus—Edgelow G and W. Part heard.
501-98—Mankilal D and J—Jamsetjee Erachjee Mody vs Vithaldas Khetsey and others—J C Cama. Part heard.
513-98—Bhalshanker and K—Motilal Shivlal vs Ranakmal Bhirajmal—Captain and V
323-1406-98—Inperson—Doonga Khima and others vs Walibai —Smetham P and Neale
425-98—Inperson—Fakirsha Ahmed vs Bibi Bai—Inperson
341-98—Hiralal M and M—Amibai vs Cowasjee Eduljee Bindi—M. A. Vakil

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 12th January 1899:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Genova	Barsodi.
Teheran	Sauter.
Shanghai	Mitsigahn.
Mangalore Kan	A J Coolaso. Fort.
Agra Fort R M	Diwan Riyasat.
Goa	Caetano De Fernandes, Senapor nine nerher Tabile.
Shahabad	Gumbi Jones.
Calcutta	A Bertels, Esq., 2nd class passenger mail train.
Karachi	Nurahmed Abdoola and Co.

THE effect of peace and prosperity at home upon the European travels of the American people is already apparent (says the New York correspondent of the *Standard*). The bookings for passages across the Atlantic usually begin in January, but the shipping agents are to-day reporting that present signs point to next season's business being the largest ever known in all classes of accommodation on board the liners, from cabine to steerage.

In aid of Lord Kitchener's Gordon College Fund, the head-master of Clayesmore School, Enfield, lately offered for sale an interesting relic in the shape of the hymn-book used by General Gordon prior to his departure to the Sudan. The volume is a small size, and is entitled "Psalms and Hymns for Divine Worship." Several generous offers were made, and eventually, says the "Daily Telegraph," it was sold to Mr. Frederick Gordon, of Bentley Priory, Stanmore who paid £30 for it. The hymn-book was originally presented to the head-master of Clayesmore, as a personal memento of the hero of Khartum, by Miss Gordon, sister of the General, who, in answer to an inquiry respecting his favourite hymns, replied, "My brother was very fond of the evening hymn 'Abide With Me.' I also up to the last he very much liked For Ever with the Lord.'" By the sale of this relic the Clayesmore School Fund has been very considerably augmented.

AKALKOTE NOTES.

THE Second *Shradha* i. e. anniversary of our late beloved Maharaja Shahaji Rajasaheb of Akalkote, writes a correspondent, took place on Monday, the 9th instans, with great eclat. All these friends, both European and Native, who knew his Highness will be glad to think that his good name and benevolent actions are enshrined in the hearts of his people.

In memory of his Highness a white marble tomb is erected, in the cemetery, where an annual fair was organized last year, in honor of the *Shradha* ceremony. The tomb contains a *Pindi* i. e. an image of the Hindu God Mahadeo, which is worshipp-d daily.

The festival lasted for seven days. A magnificent pavilion was put up in front of the tomb, and was decorated with flags and banners. Chandeliers and other hanging lamps lighted it within. An arch covered with evergreens and festoons was made at the entrance to the garden, which was everywhere lighted up with lanterns every nights. A portion of it was utilized as a Bazar, which contained shops of different dealers in cloth, grain, fruit, vegetables &c. His Highness' subjects from all parts of his state came to the festival.

The proceedings began with the commencement of the "Bhajani Sapta," by the Devotees of the saint Tukaram, who sang his poems in the "Abhang" metre to the accompaniment of brass apubals, tabors, and lutes. This lasted day and night, for the seven days. In addition to this, reading of "Puran," singing and "Harikirtan" took place every morning, afternoon, and evening.

On Monday the "Shradha" ceremony was performed in accordance with the usual Hindu precepts, by his Highness Futtesing Rajasaheb, the newly adopted Prince. The same afternoon songs, extolling the merits of the late Rajasaheb, were sung by amateur composers.

The proceedings came to a close on Tuesday last. In the morning extracts from "Vedas," were recited by the "Shastrees," then a dinner of sweet food, was liberally given to all the poor. In the evening a magnificent procession called "Chabina," in which a painted Photo of the late Rajasaheb, was placed in a palanquin, was formed, and five times taken round the tombs of all his ancestors, who had reigned here. The crowd of spectators as well as of those who took part in the procession was so enormous, that the whole garden was filled to its place resounding with one unanimous exclamation, "Rajadhiraj Shri Shahaji Maharajki Jaya." At the end of the five turns sweets were distributed to all present, and the festival was over.

During these seven days, one could not but admire, the ardent affection and reverence, displayed by the subjects, for their late ruler, whom they piously believe to have returned again amongst them, in the form of a deity, to give them help and protection. How firmly such a superstitious notion is fixed in their hearts is apparent from the fact that more than 5,000 cocoanuts were vowed and broken by those, who visited the tomb during the festival.

BANDORA HACK VICTORIAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to draw attention to the wretched condition of some of the horses used in the hack Victorias at the Bandora Station. Although the usual inspection has lately taken place, when no doubt the best horses were stationed, only to deceive the authorities who have only to look behind the scenes, to find a number of emaciated creatures, no longer fit for work, but whose owners are evidently only bent on working them until they drop down. It is a pity the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does not exist here, or I am sure many of these owners would have to be severely dealth with by the law. Although the drivers are supplied with a uniform, very few of them are presentable; some of the men are very insolent and not fit to be hack drivers. A Victoria I had on Sunday night had scarcely a glimmer of a light and being a dark night it was rather dangerous. It is no use to appeal to individual police officers, if the Superintendent of police would swoop down on them suddenly he would find things in not so trim a condition as on the day of inspection. It only needs a little report from him to set matters right. TRUTH.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	2	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuncla, Cumbarkhadi and Bunder	5	4	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	16	11	42
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Vadi and Mandvi and Malabar Hill	15	3	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Mazagon, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	6	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	0	20
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	1	0	1
Non-residents and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	28	41
Total	47	55	191
Total plague deaths to date	32,541	23,018	
Same date last year	81	81	136

THE SUSPECTED PLAGUE ON THE GOLCONDA.

With reference to the case of suspected plague on the Golconda, the British India Steam Navigation Company have received from Aden in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Inimitable for children. Creamy lather Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c. a telegram stating that the wounded were killed after the battle of Omdurman, in itself a horrible and hideous admission. But it is urged that in close warfare this killing is an absolute necessity because wounded Dervish is as dangerous as a wounded tiger. Mr. Bennett himself related how he saw with his own eyes a "slightly wounded man suddenly rise up and stab no less than seven Egyptian soldiers before he was finally despatched." The sparing of the wounded means to them to be hors de combat; if they are not, they must be treated as combatants. But it is not Mr. Bennett's complaint that dangerous men were killed, but that "unarmed and manifestly helpless men lying wounded on the ground" were killed indiscriminately. Were these excesses unavoidable incidents arising out of the employment of black troops? Mr. Bennett answers that "our own British soldiers" took part in them, and he speaks of a soldier who, "as was said to be the case, was only acting in accordance with the wishes of the general in command." As was said to be the case" seems to us rather a tender ground for making so serious a charge, but we get to a point where indignation is expressed that by a little management "our columns could easily have marched towards Omdurman without coming into touch with more than a comparatively small number of the wounded. We might, in fact, have left the Khalifa and the Khalifa's Dervishes severely alone." Again, Mr. Bennett pronounces it to have been "simply scandalous that unauthorized camp-followers should have been allowed to loot and massacre under the very eyes of the British generals."

The general impression left on the reader of this article is that of a scene of wild disorder after the battle, and a total absence of precaution against the outrage and madness which all possibly few of them must have known would ensue. The slaughter on the field; according to Mr. Bennett, was followed by

PILLAGE WITHIN THE TOWN.

All that night Soudanese troops roamed at large about the city. All night long shots were being heard. What precisely happened nobody will ever know, but when a Soudanese soldier was seen going with a rifle in his hands he pays little attention to "the honour, family rights, life, and property of individuals." For the three next days the pillage of the surrendered city continued. As one entered the town one was continually met by little groups of soldiers carrying loot of all kinds. On September 3 I came across two British soldiers who had forcibly seized a bag of money and were carrying it off to the camp. A native servant brought his master a roll of richly worked cloth, some beautifully inlaid boxes, and to crown all, a large elephant's tusk. . . . Worse things even than mere looting of property occurred. On September 4 an Arab came to my tent and told me that the native soldiers had forcibly carried off his wife and little son to their camp three miles away along the river. My servant knew the man in question, and corroborated his story. I gave him some rice and biscuit, and sent him off to St. John's Pro-Cathedral to see if any means could be found to restore the woman and boy to their home. My servant also told me that a friend of his had the night before been shot dead by a Soudanese as I like because he refused to surrender a bag of money. Well, I could multiply this poison on occasions, but there were examples made the following day. We cannot flatter ourselves, continues the "Westminster," if Mr. Bennett speaks accurately, that it was only back men who did horrible and indiscriminate killing. He says that a crowd of fugitives, including "a chaotic mass of non-combatants, men, women, and children," being swept by a frightful hail of Maxim bullets which mowed them down in scores.

THE QUEEN AND IMPERIAL PENNY POSTAGE.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P. marked the realisation of the Imperial penny postage scheme by distributing among those who had helped to advance the proposal, silver pencils, specially brought out for the occasion. One of these little gems Mr. Heaton asked to be allowed to present to Her Majesty. In acknowledging the gift, Sir Arthur Bigge wrote that the Queen has been very pleased to accept the present, and that the completion of this important change in the relations between various parts of the Empire was a matter of sincere satisfaction to Her Majesty.

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THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT OF
LUMIERE'S CINAMATOGRAPH
As shown to Her Imperial Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Electric Light is used in exhibiting the Cinamatograph and the Theatre is also lit by the same means.
The above CINAMATOGRAPH is the only instrument that does not Pain or Tire the Eyes.
The PICTURES show the actual movements of life are clear, sharp and distinct.
The local scenes are simply excellent and always obtain thunderous applause.
Change of Programme every Evening.
Door open 5-30 P.M. Overture 6 P.M. Sharp.
ADMISSION Rs. 1, As. 8 and As. 4.
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A VERY AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as ROZARIO COTTAGE situated on excellent site at MATHERAN, well furnished, suitable for a large family. For Rent and other particulars.

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A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona. well furnished.

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ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

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CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.

52, St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1898.

MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd., LONDON.

DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.

We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consisting of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.

Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.
CHUBB'S BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
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NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Greenwood, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 13.

WITH the advance of the cold season there has been a slight increase in the plague returns, and this would seem to have militated in some degree against the revival of activity in the markets after the recent holidays which might have been looked for with the opening of the new year. Thus, we have this evening to report a dull market for cotton as well as for wheat and seeds, exports operating but sparingly and prices showing a tendency to move up a little. Exchange has been firm at an advance in rates of 1-32 and 3-8d for Bank and Private Paper, respectively. Money continues in good demand, and the rate of the Bank of Bombay was raised yesterday by one per cent, and now stands at 7 per cent. Government Paper has improved to the extent of 1 3-4 per cent for 3 1-2 per cents, but is nominally unchanged for 3 per cents. Freights are fairly steady, and lines have been placed for mostly continental ports. In Imports there has been a firm tone.

MONEY.—The following changes have taken place in the items of the Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office, Inc.	Rs.	12,02,198
" " " Branches...Dec.	"	3,81,017
Other " " ...Dec.	"	41,20,181
Government Securities ...Inc.	"	2,15,807
Other authorised " Unchanged.		
Loans ...Dec	"	37,45,287
Bills Discounted and Purchased...Inc.	"	9,38,129
Balances with other Banks ...Dec.	"	63,923
Cash ...Dec.	"	4,30,173

As disclosed by the figures of the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued on Monday, there was a diminution in the Bank's Cash Balance during last week of 4 1-4 lakhs, to some 128 3-4 lakhs, as against an increase of 7 3-4 lakhs in the preceding week, at 133 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of 12 1-2 lakhs, but at the Branches a falling off to the extent of 3 3-4 lakhs. From Private Deposits there were withdrawals amounting to 41 4 lakhs. Loans decreased by nearly 37 1-2 lakhs; Balances with other Banks by over 1-2 a lakh, and in Bills Discounted and Purchased there was an increase of 9 1-2 lakhs.

At their usual weekly meeting held yesterday afternoon the Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised the Bank's rate by one per cent, making it now stand at 7 per cent.

Meanwhile, there has been an active demand for money. The rate in the open market is 6 per cent.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on 7th January 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Funds	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,03,937
Do. do. at Branches	20,51,240
Other Deposits	2,82,73,412
Post Bills	9,114
Credits undrawn	17,93,103
Rs.	5,57,94,906
ASSETS.	Rs.
Government Securities	1,01,37,913
Other authorised Securities	34,70,254
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities	55,12,729
Loans on do. do. do.	1,28,15,995
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,04,79,513
Dead Stock	4,18,716
Stamps and Stationery	25,575
Balances with other Banks	71,659
Cash	1,23,72,552
Rs.	5,57,94,905

IMPORTS OF BULLION
Since the departure of last mail.

	Gold Bars	Gold Coins	Silver Bars	Silver Coins.	Total
From 1st to 12th Jan.	173148	401670	1056922	256698	1897838
From 1st to 12th Jan. 1899	173148	401670	1056922	256698	1897838

EXPORTS OF BULLION
Since the departure of last mail.

	Gold Bars	Gold Coins	Silver Bars	Silver Coins	Total
From 1st to 12th Jan.	.....	742	.....	203223	203965
From 1st to 12th Jan. 1899	.....	742	.....	203223	203965

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day the market was firm in tone at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4 to 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few of the latter were reported done at 1s. 4 1-4d., but thereafter 1s 4 9-32d. soon became the rate; for Bank Paper there was no enquiry. On Monday the market was again firm in tone at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There were no Merchants' Bills offering, and the demand for Bank Paper was small; a line of Bank Wire was reported done at 1s. 4 1-8d. Rates opened with a steady feeling the following day at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and there was little or no enquiry for Bank Paper. On Wednesday, Bank Telegraphic and Demand were quoted at 1s. 4 3-32d, and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 9-32d., with only a moderate amount of business reported either way. The market was firm in tone yesterday at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Bank Demand was available at 1s. 4 1-8d., at which rate a fair amount was taken; only a small business passed in Mercantile Bills. To-day rates opened at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, and some Telegraphic was given at 1s. 4 1-8 d. The market close steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Telegraphic	...1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-8d.	"
Francs	...171 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened with a quiet feeling on Saturday last at 94 1-4 and 94 5-16 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3,1-2 per Cents. Rates were given on Monday at 94 1-4 and 94 5-16 for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, at which also they closed. On Tuesday rates were strong at 94 1-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 1-2 for Account, and 85 for 3 per Cents, The market was steady in tone on Wednesday at 94 1-2 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash, and 94 5-8 for the Settlement, with 84½ for Threes. Yesterday rates opened at 94 7-16 for Money and 94 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and advanced soon afterwards to 94 5-8 and 94 11-16 in the two positions respectively, having closed at the higher level. Quotations opened to-day at the enhanced level of 96 for Cash and 96 1-16 for the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents, in a steady market, and closed at the same; for Threes 84½, nominal, was quoted.

SHARES.—During the past week there has been but little doing in this market, and in prices the following changes have taken place, viz:—an advance of Rs. 25, in Currimbhoy; of Rs. 10 each, in China, David, Presidency; of Rs. 2 1-2, in Mazagaon and a decline of Rs. 25, in Ripon; of Rs. 20 in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern, and of Rs. 5 each, in Imperial Cotton, Lukhmidass, and Sassoon and Alliance. In Presses, Mofussil are Rs. 5 higher. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burmah, have advanced Rs. 50, in the 1st Issue; and Rs. 20 in the 2nd Issue; while on the other hand, Bombay Flour have declined Rs. 10. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—For Grey Goods there has been a good demand. Up-country buyers are reported to continue to operate more freely, and a good business has resulted, buyers paying current prices for their purchases. In Bleached Goods, Mulls and Nainsooks are in fair demand. Prices of Dyed, Turkey-Red and Printed Goods are steady; Prints command attention. Locally-made Goods are steady at current prices. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been about 3,700 packages, and of Local, some 1,700 bales.

YARNS.—A good business is reported this week, China buyers operating with more freedom, lower prices being the stimulus to the improved demand. The market closes steady; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist	No.	8s	Mule,	As.	3	to	3 1-2 per lb.
"	"	20	"	"	3 1-8	"	3 5-8 "
"	"	10s	"	"	3 3-8	"	4 1-8 "
"	"	12s	"	"	3 1-2	"	4 3-4 "
"	"	16s	"	"	3 7-8	"	4 3-4 "
"	"	20s	"	"	4 1-4	"	4 7-8 "
"	"	24s	"	"	4 3-4	"	5 1-2 "
"	"	30s	"	"	6	"	6 1-2 "
"	"	40s	"	"	7	"	7 1-2 "

METALS.—Yellow Metal is quoted at Rs. 42 per cwt.; Braziers' Copper at Rs. 51; and Swedish Bar Iron at Rs. 55 per candy.

COALS.—The market is steadier in tone though only a limited business has been put through. Powell's Cardiff for February-March and March-April was sold at Rs. 18 per ton; and Killick's Merthyr, for same shipment, at Rs. 17 3-4. In Davison's W. Hartley business was done at Rs. 16 1-2 per ton for February-April shipments. Of Country Coal a line of Jardine's Navigation, May and June delivery, was placed at Rs. 13 1-2 per ton. The market closes firm; we quote alongside:—

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	...its. 18 per ton	Rs. 16 1-2 per ton
Australia	Nil.	Nil.
Powell's	Rs. 20 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 18 1-4 "
Cardiff	Rs. 20 1-2 "	Rs. 18 1-4 "
Japan	Nil.	Nil. "
Singareni	Rs. 13 1-2 per ton,	Rs. 13 "
Muir's Navigation	Rs. 13½	to 13 "
Jardine's	Rs. 13½	to 13 "
Deshagur Bengal	Rs. 15 1-4 "	Rs. 14 3-4 "
Seebpore	Rs. 15 1-2 "	Rs. 14 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There has been a dull feeling in this market throughout the past week, with only a small business passing, and that mainly on account of the local Mills, exporters' purchases being meagre. Forward prices have advanced Re. 1-2 to Re. 1 per candy, and are given this evening at Rs. 152 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 133 for "Good" Bhowanagar, for May; Rs. 123 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, and Rs. 128 for "Fine," same delivery. The market closes dull in tone with a small enquiry.

There was no fresh feature in the telegraphic weather and crop reports received on Monday morning from the cotton-growing districts, beyond the bursting of the bolls on the plants in Broach being retarded, the weather there being unusually cold, while the crop prospects, though generally good, would be better if the cold moderated. At Dhollera the weather was severely cold.

Yesterday's advices by wire from the Cotton districts reported that the weather continued severely cold at Dhollera, but this had had no adverse effect on the crop. At Broach the cold had become moderate, and the crop prospects were good. In the other districts there was seasonable weather.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine Jany	Rs.	128—2 3-4d.
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	111—2 3-4
Do. Good Do.	"	115—2 21-32d.
Bolatee, Fine Do.	"	131—2 29-32d.
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	127—2 27-32d.
Kamptee, Fully Good Do.	"	126—2 27-32d.
Gomra, Fully Good Do.	"	132—2 15-16d.
Dhollera, Fine March-April	"	111—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good Do.	"	133—3
Do. Good May	"	133—3
S. G. Dharwar, Good Do.	"	142—3 5-32d.
Western Do.	"	132—3
Broach, Fine Feb.-March	"	153—3 5-16d.
Do Good March	"	152—3 9-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	7651	42,737	31,85
From 1st Jan. to 12th Jan.	109,993	61,285	47,088
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the week	9,214	2,76	1 2,87
From 1st Jan. to 12th Jan.	10,815	11,378	12,875
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	34,825	3 612	4588
From 1st Jan. to 12th Jan	35,925	3,912	13,710

The arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1898-99. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	95,000	70,630
Barsee and Nuggar	7,000	64,00
Berar	207,500	62,500
Hingunghat	3,500	2,000
Bengals	58,000	41,000
Persian and Sind	100	2,500
	371,100	184,500

SUMMERY OF COTTON EXPORTS.
Since the departure of the last mail.

Vessels.	Destination.	Cleared.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Calcutta &c.	Total.
s s Bisagno	China	Jan. 2nd	...	...	800	80
s s Nawab	Cochin	" "	...	...	200	20
s s Indra	Dunkirk	" 3rd	...	138		12
s s Manilla	Genoa	" 4th	...	920		
	Naples	" "	...	1161	24	72
	Barcelona	" "	...	460		
	Leghorn	" "	...	300		
s s Armenia	Lyte port	" 5th	99	100	...	199
	Marseilles	" "	...	...	...	...
s s Woolwich	Do	" 7th	...	1661	...	1611
s s Tottenham	Do	" "	...	211	...	261
s s Uganda	Cu'cutta	" "	...	...	853	853
	Genoa	" "	...	2465		
s s Letimbro	Naples	" 9th	...	716	...	3551
	Leghorn	" "	...	3010		
s s Marquis Bacquehan	Trieste	" "	...	1455		
	Venice	" 10th	...	690	...	2250
	Fume	" "	...	105		
s s Istria	Japan	" 11th	...	1511	18195	16185
s s Rio Elba	Dunkirk	" "	...	1511	17607	17607
s s Bombay	Japan	" "	...	...	271	271
s s Bezwada	Calcutta	" 12th	...	...	...	...

Previously exported since 1st Jan.		99	16716	38926	5741	
From 1st to 12th Jany 1899		..	..	..	..	..
WHEAT						
White Pessy 91 per cent		Rs.	4	6	0	per cwt.
Do. 88		"	4	4	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi		"	4	1	0	"
Red Delhi		"	3	13	6	"
Hard Yellow		"	32	0	0	per candy
Red Ahmedabad		"	28	0	0	"
Hard Red		"	27	8	0	"

SEEDS are a dull market at some decline in prices which close at the following level:—

Linseed	Rs.	6	5	0 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	"	5	10	0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	"	5	6	0 "
Do. Red do.	"	5	1	0 "
Gingelly, White	"	35	0	0 per candy.
Do. Mixed	"	31	0	0 "

The Comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	41,903	17,048	4,231
Do. from 1st January to 12th January	67,037	44,142	11,191
Linseed for 2 days	24,905	17,193	3,095
Do. from 1st January to 12th January	46,873	24,705	8,228
Rapeseed for the week	16,053	3,329	528
Do. from 1st January to 12th January	25,073	6,382	1,553
Gingelly seed for the week	191,164	43,331	3,227
Do. from 1st January to 12th January	213,405	77,305	5,218

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	50,338	.....	.....
Do. from 1st January to 12th Jan.	174,101	.....	.....
Linseed for the week	31,070	2,431	16,03
Do. from 1st January to 12th Jan.	79,744	85,113	16,030
Rapeseed for the week	35,840	.....	23,076
Do. from 1st January to 12th Jan.	61,195	35,518	21,670
Gingellyseed for thewaek	140,882	8,000	21,525
Do. from 1st January to 12th Jan.	204,070	34,353	21,525

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 3rd January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 28th December, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28. Rs. A. P.	Jan. 3. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,33,36,365 0 4	1,51,92,218 2 6
Other Deposits, &c	5,42,10,854 15 7	5,48,82,018 6 7
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,14,308 8 5	2,46,337 3 5
Sundries	26,74,267 5 6	23,44,454 1 6
Rs.	10,16,18,429 8 10	10,26,65,039 12 11

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	62,63,160 0 0	61,61,926 0 0
Other authorised Investments	69,06,345 0 0	71,62,393 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,65,17,528 6 9	1,74,44,233 14 8
Accounts of Credit do.	1,73,01,189 8 2	1,84,25,413 9 11
Bills Discounted, &c	1 91,18,246 10 6	1,81,68,561 14 7
Balances with other Banks	11,50,487 14 11	12,64,156 0 5
Bullion	1,410 1 9	1,408 1 0
Dead Stock	13,06,301 8 10	12,97,608 13 10
Stamps	13,091 4 9	12,644 4 0
Sundries	15,71,643 14 9	19,00,708 10 3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,36,44,695 13 1	1,24,88,683 1 1
Do at Branches	1,78,10,454 5 2	1,83, 4,376 14 1
Rs.	10,16,18,429 8 10	10,26,65,039 12 11

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 7th January:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	20,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 22,74,132 10 6			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 10,23,767 5 10	33,01,920	0	4
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	235,57,722	8	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,67 042	10	7
Sundries	6 68,857	11	1
Total	366,98,582	14	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities	38,31,944	8	0
Other authorised Investments	9,64,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	31,90,373	11	2
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	53,74,687	2	1
Bills discounted and purchased	83,26,074	9	11
Balances with other Banks	13,0 076	4	9
Bullion	10,630	9	10
Dead stock	8,24,883	10	2
Stamps	11,214	11	9
Sundries	5,47,120	7	7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	248,99,025	9	3
	117,96,557	5	2
Total	363,95,582	14	5

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—December 27 at Casselnau, Wimbledon, the wife of the Rev C E Barton, C M S, Punjab, twin daughters.
BORRADAILE—December 28, at "Larkbere," Thornton-road, Streatham Hill, the wife of Major Borradaile, 32nd Punjab Pioneers, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CAULFEILD—December 27, Colonel St George Caulfeild, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 61.
HANNYNGTON—December 27, at Oakfield, Millbrook, Hants Laura Eliz beth, widow of John Child Hannyngton, Madras Civil Service, aged 62.
LEPPER WYNNE—December 21, at Monte Carlo, Emily Le Poer Wynne, of "Rossbrian" and "Newtown," Co Limerick, and of 85, Carlisle-mansions, London, widow of Henry Le Poer Wynne, of the Indian Civil Service.
MARTIN—December 13, at Fleetlands, near Farcham, Hants, Colonel Anthony Peter Martin, late Her Majesty's Indian Army, aged 87.
McRAE—December 14, at Kames Castle, Isle of Bute, Surgeon General D McRae, Bengal Retired List, aged 82.
ROSE—December 3, at 17, Clifton-villas, Maida-hill, Major-General W Rose, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 71.
SAW—December 24, at Aberlo W, Vestnor, I W, Mary Anne, widow of George James Shaw, Esq, M D, late of the Madras Service, aged 75.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TROLLOPE—January 3, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Captain A G Trollope, the Buffs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

WARD—January 9, at Nellore, Francis John Turner, the dearly loved infant son of Mrs and Mr F T Ward, aged 3 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

THE American occupation of the Philippine Islands will not be permanent, but it will last some time, though possibly not as long as the sun and the moon endure. It will come to the same thing in the end, if the end ever does come. The declaration made on the subject in the Senate on behalf of President McKinley shows that opinion in the United States is not so unanimous as that great opportunist was led to believe in his recent tour. We must in courtesy assume that when the President declared at the outbreak of the war that the Philippines would not be annexed, and that the only object of sending an expedition in that direction was to deliver the Filipinos, rightly struggling to be free, from the Spanish yoke, he made the declaration in all sincerity. The presents of arms and ammunition to the Filipinos must be taken as proof positive that no ulterior views were entertained at that time. The American Consul at Hongkong took charge of the considerable funds obtained by the Filipino Committee from Spain, as the consideration for laying down their arms and accepting the reforms which were to remove all grievances. The funds in question were to be and in part were used to foment a new insurrection against Spanish rule, when the American ships destroyed the Spanish fleet. Aguinaldo, and his friends who played Spain that clever trick, had entire confidence in the written and spoken declarations of their new friends. He now affects to be amazed at their want of faith in summoning the Filipinos to lay down their arms and submit to be governed from Washington instead of from Madrid. He strongly objects, and his followers prepare to resist, if necessary by burning their towns and taking to the jungle and the mountains. He professes to be surprised that American statesmen should change their minds when it was to their advantage to do so, though he himself set them the example; but his indignation is a negligeable quantity if his followers cannot fight the United States and defeat their troops. It is not to appease his anger that Mr. Foraker was employed to announce in the Senate that while the seventy-two millions of the sovereign people of the United States were unanimous against restoring the Islands to the tyranny of Spain, or abandoning them to disorder and anarchy, the occupation will not be permanent. That politic and very guarded declaration does not bind the Government, and in no wise alters the situation. But it will silence the criticism of those who are apprehensive that the conquest of distant colonies may launch the United States on foreign adventures of a very hazardous kind. When such people are told that the Philippines will not be held, once a stable Government is organised, the danger of foreign complications seems greatly attenuated. But the occupation may be safely expected to continue as long as the Russian tenure of Port Arthur, which has only thirty years to run. The French have an aphorism that rules such cases—*lil n'y a que le provisoire qui dure.*

MR. DAYARAM GIDUMAL, the learned Sessions judge of Shikarpur, is to be congratulated upon the success of his Life and Life-work of Behramji Malabari. The book, it may be remembered, first appeared in 1888 in Bombay. A second edition, revised and enlarged, was brought out by Mr. Fisher Unwin in London, with an introduction by Miss Florence Nightingale. This was, we believe, in 1892, a little after the passing of the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, chiefly the result of ten years of Mr. Malabari's incessant labours. It was welcomed as one of the books of the season, the *Times* reviewing it at great length, and placing it side by side with the splendid volumes giving an account of H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence's visit to India. It was reviewed in similar terms of high praise by the leading journals at home. We reviewed the work at the time, and congratulated Mr. Malabari on the fact that he, unlike most still struggling mortals, had been so frankly appreciated by his contemporaries, that his life had been written not once, but twice, before he reached more than middle age. Now again we must congratulate him that his life and life-work have received another token of approval in its French translation by Mlle Menant, a literary lady, whose admiration of the East and Easterns is well known in Paris antiquarian society. In her introduction to Mr. Gidumal's book Miss Nightingale, with characteristic enthusiasm described Mr. Malabari's movement as "the greatest the world has ever witnessed." The late Poet Laureate, Professor Max Muller, and others, are described as sharing the opinion of the heroine of the Crimea. The Life of Mr. Malabari now appears in a French garb published by M. Ernest Flammarion, Paris. The translator, Mlle D. Menant, is not a novice at this sort of work, as evidenced by her interesting History of the Parsees, published last year. She has formed a very high estimate of the Indian races, especially the followers of Zoroaster, among whom she had many friends. M. Menant, the veteran Assyriologist, contributes a brief preface to the volume explaining its origin and the qualifications of its Hindoo author. Mr. Gidumal is introduced as one of the best educated and most self-denying of reformers, conforming his everyday life to the lofty ideals he has set before himself, giving away his income as an officer of Government for the benefit of the poor and the needy.

The translator has evidently discovered how we know not, that Mr. Gidumal resembles the subject of his biography; and that the two men, the Hindu of Sind and the Parsi of Bombay have worked hand in hand for a common object. M. Menant places Mr. Malabari as a leader on the same pedestal as Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, and asks "who has worked with so much zeal and success as Mr Malabari for the amelioration of India's national future?" In the introduction Mdle Menant skilfully refers to some of the most stirring events in the history of Indian public movements. It is but natural that she should assign an important share in these to the labour of Mr. Malabari, who, though he occupies the place of honour, is not allowed by Mlle Menant to eclipse his prominent contemporaries Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. Justice Ranade, the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, Permanand, the late Mr. Justice Telang, Gidumal and others in different fields of activity. Nor does the writer stint her praises of Anglo-Indian rulers like Lord Ripon, Lord Reay, Sir Evelyn Baring, Sir Auckland Colvin and others, who cordially supported Mr. Malabari in his efforts to promote the progress and well-being of this country. The vivid account of Surat, past and present, and of the Parsee Colony there and in the neighbouring parts of Guzerat; their

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHARGES AGAINST FRENCH JUDGES.

UPROAR IN THE CHAMBER.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

There was an uproarious debate in the French Chamber of Deputies to-day arising through questions on the Beaurepaire incident.

M. Lebret, minister of Justice, explained that the alleged partiality of the Judges of the Court of Cassation was merely in treating Colonel Picquart with the same consideration as other witnesses in the Dreyfus case, nevertheless further enquiry was proceeding.

The Chamber, at the request of the Government, passed the order of the day by 423 votes against 124.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A tide swept boat, filled with American soldiers who attempted to land last Sunday on Guimaras Island, Iloilo, was compelled to retreat by the Filipinos.

The latter have sunk lighters in the channel and have extinguished the beacons along the coast.

DEFEAT OF REBELS IN ARABIA.

HEAVY LOSSES OF ARABS AND TURKS.

The Turkish troops have defeated the Yemen rebels at Saada, killing 4,000 of the enemy, but with a loss of 2,000 on their own side.

BRITISH OFFICER AND SEVEN MEN MURDERED IN EAST AFRICA.

Major Macdonald cables that Captain Kirkpatrick and seven men were murdered at Makwai, eastward of Duffish on the 26th November.

Major Macdonald adds that he is proceeding to punish the murderers.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 12

The Bombay mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LORD CURZON'S OPENING ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

At the Council meeting to-day, the Viceroy in opening the proceedings addressed the members as follows :—

Your Honour and Gentleman,—In taking my seat for the first time at this table, I should like to say, before we advance to the proceedings of the morning, what an honour I conceive it to be to preside over this distinguished and representative body which is entrusted with the legislative work of the Government of India. I think I may claim peculiar interest in the work of this Council for the reason that I had happened to be Minister as Under Secretary of State for India, and had to conduct through the House of Commons the Indian Council's Bill of that year. To that bill we owe enlarged constitution, and as I believe the extended usefulness of this Council and of kindred though smaller bodies in other parts of India ; and it is therefore with exceptional pleasure that I find myself presiding here over a body which I assisted to launch into a later stage of its existence, and in which I feel myself entitled therefore to entertain more than official concern. I hope, gentlemen, that our deliberations may be characterised by dignity which has always attended the proceedings of this Council, and that they may redound to the advantage of this country and of its peoples. For my own part I doubt not that I shall receive at your hands, as my predecessors have always done, the help which your greatly superior experience in Indian matters must put you in a position to afford.

Sir James Westland then made a short statement announcing that the accounts for 1897-98 had come out within eight lakhs of the estimates, and that detailed figures also of the general survey of the financial operations of the past twenty years was in the hands of the printers and would probably be issued next week.

The business before the meeting was purely formal. The bills to exempt certain lands from Municipal law, to amend the presiding Small Cause Courts Act, and to amend the Indian Steam Vessels Act were all referred to the Select Committees. The Bill to amend the Indian Marine Act was passed.

ACCIDENT TO COLONEL GWATKIN.

Colonel Gwatkin, Military Secretary to the Commander-in Chief, met with an accident to-day through his horse falling with him, and fracturing his collarbone.

FURLOUGH.

Lady Superintendents Lock and Betty, Indian Army Nursing Service, have each a year's furlough home.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—Captain Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, reverts to military employ.

The bringing is prohibited of used apparel, bedding stoters into British India rom Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and North Arcot districts of the Madras Presidency, from Naldrug Gulburga, Bidar and Lingsagur districts of Hyderabad and from Bangalore and the Mysore States.

Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie to be Hony. Assistatant Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain Campbell is confirmed as Cantonment Magistrate Neemuch.

The Reverend Saunders Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, is posted to the Punjab.

Military Department —Major Roughton, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to be Hon. A.D.C. to the Viceroy.

Major-General Burnett to succeed Major-General Duncan in command first Class District, Bombay Command.

Lieutenant Robertson resigns his commission in the Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Major Gore-Brown to be Lieutenant-Colonel G. I. P. R. Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Greams to be Lieutenant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, vice Deane, posted to Sind Volunteer Rifles. Captain Mackenzie resigns his commission in the Sind Volunteer Rifles. R. B. Hughes to be Captain, Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles.

Foreign Department.— Major Angelo, Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States, Imperial Service Cavalry, proceeds on one year's furlough.

Major Ramsay, Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, proceedson one year and nine months' furlough.

Mr. Latouche, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is posted to the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

Mr. Tooze, Executive Engineer, C. P., retires with effect from the 21st ultimo.

Mr. A. Williams, officiates as Deputy Secretary in the Legislative Department.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JAN. 13.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—Captain Sillery, Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Rifles to be Assistant Recruiting Officer, Rajputana and Central India. Lieutenant Kelly, Wing Officer, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and Lieutenant Hoskyn, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, to be Assistant Recruiting Officer, Deccan Command. Order No. 671 dated 16th December, is hereby cancelled.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mayhar Bhil Corps:—Lieutenant Hunt, I. M. S. to be officiating in Medical Charge, vice Lieutenant Laing, I. M. S., transferred to the personal staff. Captain Purvis, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry officiate as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Burnett, C. B., [illegible] Poona District, with effect from the 31st December. On the departure of the 2nd Bengal Hussars, L. I. from Karachi, 2nd Lieutenants Bayley and Merriman, Unattached List, at present attached to the Battn, will be attached to the 1st Batt West Yorkshire Regt., to complete their year's duty with British Regts.

Military Works Department. Under Instructions from Army Head Quarters, Captain Dunsterville R. E. on transfer from the Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners is posted to the Poona Division, Military Works Royal Army Medical Corps. Lieutenant Hall, on arrival from England is posted to the Quetta District.

The undermentioned Officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant :—2nd Lieutenant Hughes, Royal Artillery.

Under instructions from the War Office, Bombay Command Order No. 5 of 1899, notifying the exchange of Battns between Majors Guinness and Shuldham Lye, Royal Irish Regt, is hereby cancelled.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is intimated that Lieutenant Manley, on completion of a long course of gunnery, has been posted to No. 23 Company, Southern Division Royal Artillery, and placed unders order to embark for India.

Under Instruction, from the War Office it is notified that Bombay Command Order No. 631, dated 11th November, does not apply to men who have previously served for upwards of four years in the Royal Navy or Royal Marines enlisting in the Royal Engineers for Sub-Marine Mining Reserve. Such men may be enlisted. But in the event of their being discharged, only four years of their service in the Royal Navy or Royal Marines will under article 1146 [illegible] they warrant be allowed to count towards discharge from the Army. It is notified that the undermentioned officers were detailed for duty with the troops which proceed to England in the hired transport Duners on the 11th instant. Major Macdonaghlin 1st Battalion Shrops L. I., 2nd Lieutenant Mason, 20th Hussars, Lieutenant Trevor, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment. Lieutenant Thorold, 2nd B. Y. L. I., 2nd Lieutenant Stockwell, 2nd Battalion Highland L. I.

The undermentioned have passed the examination laid down in Army Regulations, India Vol 9th Poona Volantee Rifle Corps December—Lance-Sergeant Lancaster, Volunteer Myatt, and Bengal-Nagpore Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps Sergent-Instuctor-in Musketry Maconochie Sergeant Gayer,-Lce. Sergeant Bidwell-Lce. Sergent Connors, Jerrard, Freemantle and Rouse. Corpls. Crondnitt, Horton, Elias and Neopoli. Volunteers Wilby, Watson, Smonnier and Hadfield.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Nursing Sister H. Fawcus, Indian Army Nursing Service, is granted six months' special leave to England, under the terms of para, 61 of the regulations for the Indian Army Nursing Service, from the date of receipt by her of the order.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of his being struck off duty, till the date of his sailing, the specified period to count from the date of his leaving India (3rd September):—Major Seymour, 2nd in Command, 16th Bombay Infantry, up to the 8th December, pension service twenty-fourth year, commenced 10th September.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for Staff Corps officers, the leave to have effect in India from the date of their being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India. Captain Lewis, Squadron Commander, 5th Bombay Cavalry, for six months ; pension service seventeenth year, commenced 9th November. Lieut. Wilkinson, Squadron Officer 7th Bengal Lancers, for ten months ; pension service sixth year, commenced 9th September. Captain Foord, Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Rifles, for nine months ; pension service twelfth year, commenced 14th September.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—

Ordnance Department.—Conductors Wheaton and Stafford for six months.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence, Royal Irish Regiment—2nd Battalion 2nd Lieut. Furher six months on medical certificate out of India. Bombay Command Head Quarters will be re-established at Poona on the 2nd proximo. Correspondence regarding the subjects mentioned in Bombay Command Order which cannot reach Bombay by the morning of the 28th, should be addressed to Poona.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, arrived here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Socotra, (extra) arrived here from Bombay, this morning.—

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s ss. Ernest Simons left Colombo for Bombay, yesterday, at 9 a.m., and she is expected here on Monday, the 15th instant, at 6 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Sugars quiet.

Good Bhowanuggur 2 20-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols 111 1-16

3 per cent. Rentes 101 1-2

Silver cent. Sterling Loan 101 1-2

3 per cent. Rupee Loan 64 1-8

Ba- Silver 27 5-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £31,010,000 ; Increase £8,000,000 ; Public Deposits £7,700,000 ; Decrease £2,000,000 ; Other Deposits £41,500,000 Increase £2,000,000 ; Other Securities, £32,000,000 ; Decrease £2,000,000 ; Notes and Gold £29,110,000 ; Increase £7,000,000 The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the liabilities. Copper Brazilers £68

LORD SANDHURST AT THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Last evening His Excellency Lord Sandhurst paid a visit to the Bai Bhicaiji Bengalee Parsee Girls School, Fort, which is under the management of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association. His Excellency arrived at 5-30 p.m. in company of Captain Wilkinson, aide-de-camp, and was received at the entrance of the building by Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, Bart., Chairman of the managing committee, Messrs. Jamsetji N. Tata, K. R. Cama, N. J. Gamadia, Khan Bahadur Darasha Ruttonji Chichgar, Khan Bahadur Pharose Hoshang Dastur, Messrs. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Jehangir B. Marzban, Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Hormusji Manchenji Cama, Jamsetji Curseiji Cama, Kalkor bad C. Adenwalla, Nowroji Sorabji Bengalee, and Pherozesha Rustomji Battliwalla. His Excellency was conducted to the different classes of the institution, where the Girls of each class were examined orally in different subjects, which are for the most part taught on the Kindergarten system. Specimen of embroidery, knitting, sowing, etc., the handiwork of the pupils themselves were shown to His Excellency, who expressed himself highly pleased with the artistic way in which they were done. Having inspected the several classes, the party took their seats in the spacious hall on the upper part of the building. A number of girls then went through a programme of songs specially prepared for the occasion, and at its conclusion a little girl read out in English, an address of welcome to the distinguished visitor. Mr. K. R. Cama, one of the members of the committee, then related to His Excellency the history of the foundation of the school and its progress during the last several years. Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy introduced Mr. Adenwalla to Lord Sandhurst and informed him that the gentleman had expressed his intention of subscribing a sum of Rs. 1000 in remembrance of this visit, to be used in connection with the cutting-class. Before leaving, His Excellency was garlanded and presented with a pretty bouquet of flowers, and a piece of gold and silver embroidery work as a souvenir of his visit to the school.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Caledonia, Captain E. H Gordon, with the Overland mails of the 30th December arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Bonafield, Mr R H
Bridges, Mr. Mrs, child and infant
Cooke, Mr T
Crowdy, Mr
Cowdell, Miss
Dennis, Mr W
Douglas, Mrs
Edgerton, Miss
Fowler, Mrs, child and infnt
Fish r, Miss
Greaves, Mr J
Guthore, Mr
Healy, Mr Frederic and Mrs
Johnson, Mr Douglas
Joseph Wood, Mr and Mrs
Lock, Capt R
Maitland, Mr R F
Marden, Capt A W and Mrs
Madison, M r Mr J M
Nichols, Mr H
Pickard, Mr F F
Ryland, Mr and Mrs
Sandy, Mr
Weston, Mr H F and Mrs
Wood, Mr A O

FROM MARSEILLES.

Alpin, Maj
Adam, Miss
Adamson, Miss
Austin, Mr R F
Brockmon, Capt Drake
Bagnell, Mr H W J
Bolitho, Miss
Boyd, Mr and Mrs J E K and infnt
Bemister, Rev and Mrs J and 2 children
Carpenter, Lt C N
Chitty, Lt A W
Crosligh, Miss M
Cox, Mr
Chandler, Mr D
De Grurther, Mr Leslie
Douglas, Capt and Mrs A B and 2 infants
Fowler, Mr and Mrs J
Fisher, Mr H
Fraser, Mr G
Fellows, Wilson Mr, Mrs and 2 infants
Grant, Mr Maling
Gilbert, Miss
Hilton, Miss B
Hilton, Mr J E
Hancock, Mrs and infnt
Harding, Mr and Mrs
Hill, Dr and Son
Hutchins, Maj and Mrs
Hojel, Miss
Henderson, Mr
Herr Allbrecht, Von Knight
Jackson, Mr Elphinstone
Keatinge, Mr
Minniken, Miss
Milor, Mrs
Michie, Mr C
Moore, Capt S G
Mayer, Miss (nurse)
Mackichan, Mr
Mize, Mr Blackburne
Monahan, Rev and Mrs C H
McNab, Mr A
Porter, Lt Col
Pelicot, Col A
Powell, Mr T
Parker, Mr W
Price, Rev W T
Rochford, Mr and Mrs
Syed Hassam, Mr J
Syed Hassam, Mr S
Smythies, Mr A
Smith, Mrs Stuart and 3 daughters
Sclah, Mr T T
Tait, Mr and Mrs J C
Toussaint, Miss
Taylor, Mr A B
Thomas, Mr Ivor C
Willock, Mr A

FROM BRINDISI.

[illegible] Mr, D — Parmentier, Mr H
[illegible] Mr — Powell, Mr Evan
[illegible] Mr H — Robinson, Mr N C
[illegible] Mr J — Watts, Mr H H

FROM PORT SAID.

[illegible] and Mrs — Kaonpensky, Mr
[illegible] — Mazia, Miss
[illegible] — Perry, Mr and Mrs
[illegible] Mr and Mrs Arthur — Morris, Mr G

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Arabia, Captain P. L. Parritt, will sail, to-day, for London, Brindisi and Marseilles, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Brook, Mr EG
Broughton, Mr C
Duff, Lieut.-Col B
Druff, Mrs
Day, Mr E
Fraser, Mr E G
Fraser, Mrs and infant
Gubbay, Mr S A
Hamilton, Mrs, child and two infants
Howsin, Mr T H
Kay, Miss A
Kinrer, Mr
Perice, Mrs
Virran, [illegible]
Wilt, Mr

FOR MARSEILLES.

Agnew, Capt Quentin
Anderson, Capt D C A
Andrew, Mr T A
Brooker, Mrs John E & maid
Brander, Col A P
Bird, Revd and Mrs Beswell
Codrington, Capt E
Cooliney, Mr and Mrs H
Crawfordin, Mrs child and infant
Craigie, Mr A
Cameron, Lieut W W
Dawes, Mr T W
Day, Revd D T and Mrs
Godwin, Miss
Hunter, Mrs T H
Hamilton, Lady
Jacob, Mr and Mrs H and 2 children
Kreyer, Mr
Mackenzie, Mrs
Maspherson, Mrs J
Montgomery, Lieut and Mrs A
Rain ford, Miss
Randolph, Miss
Rushworth, Mr Wm
Sander, Mr and Mrs
Smith, Capt T H
Sealy, Capt S T Fitz M
Wright, Mr F N

BIRTHS.—Lake, Mr W A S

THE PILWAI DISTURBANCES IN THE BARODA STATE.

THE STATE PROSECUTION.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VISHNAGAR, JAN. 12.

Mr. Modi continued his address to the Judge, sitting at Vishnagar on Tuesday, and referred again to the collection of warlike materials. In addition to the gunpowder and bullets collected, there were found 4,000 or 5,000 earthen balls which could only be used for attacking an enemy. Some of the accused had stated that small cannons were brought from Khadat, Vasai, and Balodra.

Evidence was before the court which proved that the Rajputs of Pilwai posted sentries to prevent any suspected persons entering their village, and issued a proclamation that none of the men of that village were to be permitted to remove grain or other food. If such an act were done the offender was answerable to the chors. These precautions, counsel argued, showed that the Rajputs had determined to hold out against the army for a lengthened time. Jiv Lal who rode through Pilwai, was challenged by armed men, and when they found out he was not a Government official, he was allowed to pass unharmed. The Rajputs added that if he were an official he would be differently dealt with—a significant remark added Mr. Modi. In reviewing the evidence on the question of lawlessness, he quoted the incident of a number of Rajputs visiting a cultivator of Veda and demanding that the man should give them a note promising to pay three rupees annually. Under the influence of threats the man gave the undertaking. Other Rajputs and Thakardars demanded giras also from a Veda man, who asked to see their authority for such extortion, and the Rajputs replied that their swords were their right. To show the attitude of the Rajputs and their intention to defy law, he mentioned the circumstance wherein two other private persons of good position were surrounded by 40 or 50 armed men, who told them that if they had been Government officials they would have mutilated their bodies. Mr. Modi next recited at great length the attempts of the Government to conciliate these people and persuade them to lay down their arms, after it had been deemed advisable to bring a military force to the district. On April 29th the first attempt was made, and between that date and the day of conflict, no less than eight other overtures were made. The Government were most reluctant to take the extreme measures of a military attack, and their efforts to avoid the use of arms had been surprisingly great, but these offers were rejected either with contempt or only accepted on conditions which the Government could not tolerate for a moment. Ultimately Mr. Dhanmasker caused a notice to be sent stating that if the Rajputs did not come to reason and give up the offenders, who were named, or allow the Government officers to make the arrests unmolested the military would advance and take the village by force. The time intervening between the first and final notice sent was occupied by the assembly in Pilwai in strengthening their defences and making warlike preparation to repel the Government attack if it should be made. The knowledge that there were present two regiments of infantry, three squadrons of cavalry and six guns, under the command of experienced officers, did not in the slightest degree frighten the Rajputs, but the evidence showed that they not only defied but defied with impudence, the forces of law order, confident in their own strength. The Chief Constable of Visnagur and the Police Inspector of Vijapur were told by Rajputs that "one Rajput was equal to 25 sepoys," so confident were the rebels of success over the army and it was in evidence that they intended to follow up their victory by subduing other parts of His Highness' dominions. Visnagur and Vijapur were to be taken, and by common consent Nadi was to be looted, and Gaekwar his Prime minister. The former was not yet apprehended but the latter was among the prisoners in the dock. Almost on the eve of the fight Mr. Patel, Superintendent of Survey of the Baroda State, while endeavouring to persuade the people to lay down their arms, was told by Rajputs that their ears were anxious to hear the sound of guns. The final notice was ignored, and even when the insurgents knew the army was on the march they said to those engaged in the work of conciliation that if they waited they would see how bravely Rajputs fought. The army advanced, and the evidence of Col. Nissen, Captain Janardan, and the Risaldar Mahammadali was conclusive proof that the Rajputs first opened fire on the troops. The Sikhs army returned it, and ultimately the rebels were dislodged from behind walls, bombs and barricades by a storming party.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following paragraph appears in a column devoted to literary incidents in the London *Daily Chronicle* of December 23rd :—

An agreeable task with booksellers just now is to calculate the turnover of money represented by the Times" edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica." One gentleman, who probably knows what he speaks about, puts the position thus—Take is that 10,000 sets have been or will be sold. Having regard to the different editions, let us give £18 as an average price per set. That works out at the great sum of £180,000. Make a calculation as to the cost of production and advertising. Whatever that calculation may be, it will certainly leave a splendid profit for the three parties concerned in the venture—not far short, perhaps of £100,000.

I see that the "Times" reprint of the ninth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is to be sold in India, as in England, for monthly payments which in their aggregate amount to Rs. 400. Now the first of the twenty-five volumes was published some fifteen years since, and the edition was completed ten years ago. In the interval immense strides have been made in most of the branches of knowledge covered by an Encyclopædia, and as no attempt has been made to bring the articles relating to them up to date, the present reprint so far as they are concerned is obsolete and misleading.

In the last fifteen years chemistry, bacteriology, metallurgy, and electrology have undergone a development which may be described as a revolution. The discovery of "dark light," the Rontgen rays, and their application to surgery ; the new applications of electricity, the new processes for the hardening of steel for the armour of ironclads ; the rapid-firing guns that enable one gun to discharge more shells than a whole battery formerly ; the discovery of previously unknown gases in the atmospheric air ; anyone who desires to learn something of any of these matters and expects to find anything about them in a costly Encyclopædia, which is to give a profit of a hundred thousand pounds to its exploiters, will be grievously disappointed. The twenty-five volumes are, on such topics, and many more, useless for reference—the chief function of an Encyclopædia.

That doubtless sufficiently explains [why the reprint is offered to the Indian public at a very considerable reduction. A tenth edition is understood to be now in preparation. It would be only candid of the "three parties concerned in the venture" to inform the public that, while subscribers are still paying their subscriptions for this reprint, an edition bringing all branches of knowledge up to date will be in the press, ready for publication.—Yours, &c.,

OLD LAMPS FOR NEW.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN KNATCHBULL, District Recruiting Officer, Poona, has been granted one year's leave to England.

The retirement from the service on pension of Colonel Corbett, R. E., Secretary to the Government of the N.-W.p. in the Public Works Department, is about to be gazetted.

LIEUTENANT WILSON, 31st Madras Infantry, has joined Sir William Lockhart's Staff as A.D.C.

The following officers of the Royal Engineers come out shortly to India : Majors Scott-Moncrieff and W W. Baker, Captain Joly de Lotbiniere and Lieutenant W. E. Barrow.

CAPTAIN SWINEY, R. E. and Lieutenant Rogers R. E., are transferred to the Headquarters of the Director-General of Military works.

LIEUTENANT WATLING, R. E, is transferred from Headquarters to the Punjab, Cammand. Lieutenant Sandys, R. E, from Madras to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANT G. Wilkinson, R. E., is posted temporarily to No. 4 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners at Malakand.

LIEUTENANTS CLOSE and Evans, R. E. have been ordered to join the Tur Camp.

The following officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps come out for duty in this country and are posted to commands as follows :—Punjab Major J. Carmichael ; Bengal, Major J. J. O'. Donnell; Bombay, Lieutenant S. O. Hall.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, 2 Dec. 30.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F A T Phillips, BCS	Lieut-Col J Lewtas, MD
Mr F J Rowe, B	Capt J Talbot
Mr A Hopkins, B	Capt W Stewart
Mr R W P King, B	Lieut W W F C Musgrave
Mr E L Vaughan, MCS	Sub-Condr W G Birks

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H W Gee, BCS, to April 1, 1899	Mr M P Walsh, B, 4 mos
Mr G D M Moore-Lane, B, 6 mos	Mr A C S West, M, 6 mos
Mr H Munro, B, 3 mos	Major E R da Costa, I M S 3 mos
Mr H T Gwrythor, B, to Oct 22 1899	Lieut B C Waterfield, 5 mos 10 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F L J Williamson, BCS	Lieut-Col W J Orr
Mr H W Gee, BCS	Major A G Yate
Mr H Sherring, B	Major H L S Poyton
Mr J C Lloyd, B	Major H L Custance
Mr M S Emerson, B	Capt J R Matthewes
Mr W J Howley, B	Capt D H Cameron
Col N F F Chamberlain	Lieut B O Roe
	Condr R Luther

DEATHS.

Surg-Gen D McRae	Bengal Retired	Dec 14
Col A P Martin	Bengal Retired	Dec 28
Major-Gen W Rose	Madras Retired	Dec 31
Col St G Gaulfield	Madras Retired	Dec 27
Hon Surg R D Longe	Bengal Retired	Dec 27

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

WHOLESALE LOOTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JAN. 2.

For some considerable time matters have assumed such a peaceful appearance in this locality, that there has been absolutely nothing of interest to write about. The topic which has however been of most interest here, has been whether or no it would be possible to bring home the barefaced robbery of cargo from the "Parran" to its principal authors. It may be remembered that this robbery—which amounted in value to about £8,000—was committed from a lighter loaded with cargo from the "Parran" which was supposed to have capsized on a perfectly calm night. It was however quietly recognised that foul play had been committed, and the only question was, who were the principal culprits. It was at once seen that a robbery of such magnitude could only have been carried out by the connivance of the inferior Customhouse officials, but it was also evident that without the co-operation of some much more influential men, they would have been unable to dispose of such a large amount of plunder. Very shortly after my last letter, two hammal bashis, and several coolies, belonging to the Custom-house were arrested and thrown into prison, where they still remain. Meanwhile Colonel Meade who was at Shiraz, in conjunction with Lloyd's agent, had his suspicions aroused by some goods's which had arrived from Bushire. These he caused to be examined, when it was found that they were part of the consignment which had undoubtedly been stolen. This fact once established, it was comparively easy to find out who had despatched the goods from Bushire, but uncommonly hard to persuade the Persian authorities to move any further in the matter. However by dint of much patience and not a little firmness, orders were actually issued from Teheran to the Governor of Bushire to effect the arrest of two prominent Bushire merchants named Haji Mohamed Hussein Dehdashti, and Mohamed Shafi, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen. This order was carried out, and at present these two shining lights of the native community are experiencing the Derya begi's hospitality in the common prison Unfortunately they are being treated, not as ordinary thieves, but as first class misdemeanants, and are the objects of much sympathy, and of a great amount of influence which is being exercised at Teheran in their favour. It is a curious fact, and worthy of notice, that though probably none of their friends imagine even in their wildest dreams, that they are innocent of the charges brought against them, yet all agree in condemning their imprisonment as being beneath the dignity of merchants of such standing. It is apparently quite hopeless to expect a native of these parts to recognise that it is a man's own actions which disgrace him ; on the contrary they think that it is permissible to a man of standing to do anything he pleases. The sympathisers of these two heroes went to the length early this week of closing their business establishments as a protest against the ill-treatment to which their friends were being subjected. It is a great triumph that our authorities should have succeeded in getting these two influential men lodged inside the walls of the jail, and if they can only bring enough pressure to bear to compel them to refund the value of the goods which have been stolen, lost, and spoilt, and to ensure a little corporal punishment—inflicted publicly—as the delinquents themselves, it may be taken for granted that no other case of the kind will be heard of for many a long day.

For some time, indeed it would be safe to say dating from the year one, much discontent has existed with the administration of the Custom-house. Without touching on the old sore that Europeans are discriminated against by an ad valorem duty of 5 per cent., it may be of interest to note that the most serious complaint has reference, not only to the action of the Shaik's officials, but also to the policy of the Imperial Bank of Persia. This bank is, as most people are aware, a concern which is British, with its head office in London, and the complaint to which reference is made is as follows. The policy of the Government—which has granted an exclusive charter to the bank—is to receive all Custom dues either in Imperial Bank of Persia notes, or in their bank bills. To obtain these, it is necessary that the merchant who has Customs dues to pay should carry Persian currency to the bank and obtain either notes or pay the sum into his account. This sounds simple enough, and would be well if not for the fact that there are at least a dozen different mints in the country, all of which are supposed to be recognised by Government, but "no two of which produce identically similar coins." Some of these coins are slightly heavier than others, and some are better struck, but all are supposed to be legal tender. Now as all these coins pass as legal currency, and the bank is an Government charter, it ought—one might naturally think—to accept any of the recognised mintages. But this it refuses to do and will only accept a certain number of them. In consequence of this, it is extremely difficult to obtain a sufficient number of coins to do business with the bank ; and when a merchant wishes to pay his Customs dues, he generally finds himself in the unfortunate position of having to pay a premium of 5 per cent. to obtain the necessary brand of money. So that not only is he handicapped by having to pay the original 5 per cent. duty, but before he can pay this duty, he finds it necessary to pay another 5 per cent. in order to obtain the money approved by the bank. This naturally makes the merchants very sore, for they cannot see why an artificial value should be placed by the action of the bank on the product of certain mints.

For several weeks one of the Belgian officials, authorised to place Persian Customs on a sound basis, has been resident in Bushire, and it is shrewdly suspected that great changes will shortly take place in the Customs administration of Southern Persia. No change will be of much value however, that does not place the European and native merchants on the same footing, and it is probable that this will be one of the first moves made by the Central Government. Another will probably be the right of pre emption by the head of the Customs, as otherwise there will be little or no cheek in dealing with the native importers who would not scruple to systematically under-value their goods. Such a proceeding is not unknown to our own Customs authorities, so there is much more likehood of it taking place here.

Colonel Meade, H. B. M. Consul General, has instituted an uncommonly good innovation in this place. He has requested the merchants to meet him in conference at frequent intervals in order to discuss the best methods of forwarding British interests. By this means he is enabled to learn at first hand the views of all the members of the community, and there can be no doubt that much good will result.

During last week the malik tejar's men succeeded in effecting a capture of arms of some importance, in as much as a novel feature appears. All sezures which have hitherto been chronicled, have consisted of rifles and ammunition. In this case the seizure took the form of revolvers, which numbered about 50. It is believed that they were brought up from Muskat, and it was in the attempt to land these that they were seized. It is already matter of common knowledge that the gulf tribes, to say nothing of the tribes in the inferior, are armed with Martinis &c. ; but if they are to be supplied with revolvers as well, they will in the future be able to meet us on perfectly even terms. There can be little doubt in any reasonable man's mind, that the action of our Government in putting a stop to the importation of arms was then fully justifiable—however harsh it seemed at the time.

It may be remembered that early last spring a brutal murder was committed by Tangistanis at the house of the jemadar of telegraphs at Rishire. On that occasion the jemadar's son was killed, and several other people were shot, including a woman. None of the real murderers were ever arrested, although several unfortunates supposed to have had a hand in the affair were thrown into prison. Last week, however, a somewhat tardy arrest took place in a coffee shop in Bushire and two men who are known to have taken a principal part in the murder were seized by the soldiers, and are now in jail awaiting punishment.

The excuse for all the robberies, murders and other crimes which were committed last winter was the failure of rain and the subsequent famine. If any similar outrages take place this year that excuse will not hold good, for in spite of the great distress existing a few months back, the rainfall has been so copious that foodstuffs had already gone down about 40 per cent, and there is every prospect of a very fair harvest in the spring. This will greatly benefit the trade of the country ; and if only we could get rid of the obnoxious quarantine on every thing Indian, we should have quite a decent future in front of us. As it is things are undoubtedly more hopeful than they were twelve months ago.

The only German firm established in Bushire ceases business at the close of the year. The firm was practically founded by a syndicate of Bremen merchants who subscribed a certain sum to see if a lucrative trade could be opened with Southern Persia Unfortunately times have been latterly very bad and the firm has lost money, therefore it is closing its books and removing from the scene of operations.

A representative of Hagenbacks, the well-known German firm of wild animal importers, etc., arrived here by the last mail in order to obtain specimens of rare animals. It is reported that he particularly wishes for specimens of Persian lion, and a peculiar species of spotted deer which it is believed is found only in these parts. Rumour has it that he is sent out specially on behalf of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

H. M. S. Pigeon left here ten days ago for Busrah, where she will remain, and H. M. S. Sphinx has recently arrived from Bombay. The weather is very cool, but rather stormy, and a considerable amount of rain has already fallen.

THANKS to the gallantry of Gunner Hall, of the Royal Artillery, and a boy named Wright, the family of an electro-plater living at Clerkenwell-green was rescued from certain death. The man and his wife and children were in a room containing chemicals, and some of these were overturned and gave off poisonous fumes which overpowered all present. His assistant, Wright, did what he could to rescue them, and called for help and Hall, who was passing, promptly rushed into the room and brought them safely out. They were admitted to St. Bartholomew's Hospital "on the verge of death," and one of the children still, lies in a critical condition.

G. I. P. RAILWAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE annual sports and dance held by the G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana, commenced on the Gymkhana Recreation Ground, Parel, yesterday afternoon and will be concluded this evening. The spacious compound was roped off to exclude the public and presented a very gay appearance, being decorated with flags and bunting of variegated colours A "shameana" was erected within the enclosure, in which raised seats were provided for the families of the members. The G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band attended and played a selection of music at intervals. The programme of sports, containing sixteen events, arranged by the Committee, was commenced at 3 o'clock, several children taking part in it. Some of the events such as a sack race, native obstacle race and V. C. Race were very amusing and evoked much laughter amongst the spectators. The winners in several events were awarded money prizes. A large number of natives assembled round the boundary rope and witnessed the sports, which lasted for two hours and a-half. Messrs. A. Sawyers and J. Clark acted as handicappers ; Messrs. H. Parbesher and J. R. J. Turner, as Referees, and Serjeant Instructor Pearce as starter. At 9 o'clock an open air dance was commenced and continued till late hours. The following are the results of the various events contested :—

75 YARDS SKIPPING HANDICAP.—For Girls from 10 to 14 years of age (members.)

Edy Johnson	1
Minnie Clarkson	2
Ellen Clarkson	3
Maggie Patterson	4

100 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Boys from 10 to 14 years of age (members.)

G Pinson	1
P Malone	2
J Peterson	3
C Lyons	4

75 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Boys from 6 to 10 years of age (members.)

Burtie Furbisher	1
Walter Lyons	2
Edy Chatterton	3
J Cornfield	4

SIAMESE TWIN RACE.—(Open.)

Allen and Bainbridge	1
Lyons and Westerman	2
Robsino and King	3

75 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Girls from 6 to 10 years of age.

May Malone	1
Maggie Chatterton	2
Dorathy Patterson	3
Elsie Sawyers	4

LAP HANDICAP.—For boys (any age upto 14.)

John Patterson	1
P Malone	2
Edy Chatterton	3
G Pinson	4

OBSTACLE RACE.—(Handicap) costume (members.)

G Lyons	1
P Cornfield	2

THE MISSIONARY AND THE DUSKY CHIEF.

A STORY OF AFRICAN ETIQUETTE.

Some letters of Bishop Hannington, written during his travels among the natives in various parts of Africa, are published in the "Public School Magazine" for this month. In the course of some of them we get amusing glimpses of the manners of these dusky savages. We arrived to-day (he writes under date: Nov. 1, 1882) at the village of a great city chief, named Shimandi, great in slaves, power, and possessions. Soon after our arrival he sent us a very fine goat, followed by milk, followed by two oxen, shortly followed by himself. He first visit was, as usual, to my tent, from my office of Mukuwa; and after he had seen almost everything I possessed he passed on to another tent. I have presented him, among other treasures, with a pair of blue spectacles. He stopped about the tent so long that I came to the reason, having conceived a plan to draw him home. I therefore offered that I should visit him in his own house, and that I would carry an English hat with me and present it to him there. This article he had been incessantly asking for, and so he readily assented. We marched off in proper order—that is, in single file, the chief leading, the guest following, the Court coming on behind according to rank. When he approached the village he produced the spectacles, and said he must put them on. This was the cause of a shock to me, for now I had drawn him out of the reeds he must take me to his village. From beneath my coat it came—a black wide-awake—and his delight seemed almost unbounded. On it went with great care, but it did not satisfy the Grand Visier, who at once noticed the crown was deficient, so it was taken off and elevated to a degree equal to it was taken off and elevated to a point; then the rim was slightly altered, and again and yet again, I nearly rolled over with laughing, but it only produced delight and occasioned peals of mirth. And yet, though the scene was so ludicrous, the magnificent presence of my friend and his bright-coloured cloths thrown around with the utmost study and care, and apparently with the greatest indifference, made the scene by no means unimpressive, and it forcibly reminded me of an episcopal procession at the consecration of a certain church-yard. When we came to the village every corner must be explored, all the subjects were came to cross-questioned and saluted, in order that they might have an opportunity of admiring the new possession. This part was rather a failure, as the real object of interest—I won't say admiration—was the white man and not the hat or spectacles. On arriving at the hut I was seated on the throne—a low, short stool with a hood to it, made out of one block of wood. It was of the rudest description but the chief was all the same exceedingly proud of it, and I should have been could I have obtained it for my collection.

After remaining what I considered a decent time, I took my leave, and before he could rise from the ground I had popped round the corner and sloped off by another entrance to the village! Will you believe it? When I came round the camp side of the village there was the same majestic procession, only differing in one or two respects; its face was turned camp instead of villagewards, and it lacked my own figure, for that was at that moment skulking behind a bush. I managed to get hold of Gordon, and slipped off to examine the very curious rock at the back of the village. Shimandi very much wanted us to stop another day, but we told him that this would be such an expensive luxury that we must beg to be excused. It would be next to impossible to stop and not to be bled of small presents. Trophies of war; such are too common in these parts. Just close to my tent at Shimandi's was a dead tree with three skulls stuck on its branches. Sometimes they put them on top of their gateposts, or round the fences of the villages; at times as many as thirty or more may be seen. Mirambo Rogers, or soldiers, are dressed very gaily. They plait their hair, and pull and twist it until some manage to get it a great length, and on the various small plaits they often tie beads, buttons, and little bits of brass. I have tried over and over again to buy some of these curious plaits, but have always failed, as they think it unlucky to cut them. Round the neck is worn a necklace with a large fancy triangle attached to it. This is a usual ornamentation with the natives, but especially with the soldiers, and yet more particularly the beautiful ivory bracelets round their wrists. These they knock together in the forest as a signal one to another, and clash them to the accompaniment of the drum in their war dances.

A MANY-SIDED GENIUS OF ROME.

CENTENARY OF GIANLORENZO BERNINI.

The Rome correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—Great artistic festivities have just taken place to celebrate the third centenary of the birth of the great versatile Gianlorenzo Bernini, one of those wonderful geniuses of the Middle Ages who seem to have left no lineal descendant. He was at one and the same time painter, sculptor, architect, and dramatist, attaining in each the highest reputation of his day. In Rome there are so many examples of his work that it seems almost impossible that they could have been produced by one man. But his was an exceptional life in every aspect. He attained the ripe age of eighty-two, working constantly from his early youth to the day of his death. Paul V. Borghese, seeing him engaged in designing at the tender age of eight years in the Paolina Chapel, at Santa Maria Maggiore, which was his father, also painter and sculptor, was decorating, exclaimed, "This child will be the Michel Angelo of his time!" As ten years he had, in fact, modelled the head of a child; at eighteen Rome was already enriched by many of his productions, among others being the famous group "Apollo and Daphne" of the Borghese collections. Paul V. induced Cardinal Maffeo Barberini to undertake the artistic education of his protegé. This Cardinal subsequently became Urban VIII. Under his direct fullsion and patronage the young artist was given grand opportunities for the display of his genius. Among the Cardinal's works was the Palazzo Barberini, the most magnificent and artistic palace in Rome, and about which has arisen the famous saying: "Quod non fecerunt barbari fecerunt Barberini." The aptness of the phrase lies in the supposition that the palace was built from the stones of the Colisseum.

During Bernini's life ten Popes sat upon the chair of St. Peter, each of whom were his patrons and friends. Apropos of St. Peter's chair, one of Bernini's masterpieces is the bronze case which at St. Peter's, encloses the real chair, which is only shown once every hundred years. Better known, perhaps, and more appreciated are the colonades of the Piazza San Pietro and the Scala Regis (Royal staircase) of the Vatican. In the Piazza Navona, almost entirely decorated by him, is the figure of a negro on one of the fountains, so perfect in its detail that its weight in gold has been offered for it—fortunately for Rome without result.

He executed commissions for many of the Princes of his time, such as Charial I., of England, who, on his receiving a bust, rent the sculptor a ring of the value of 60,000f. On the messenger he said: "Go, crown the head which has produced such beautiful work!"

As he grew older, however, certain exaggerations and affectations were very noticeable in the master's work, which detract much from his value in these days. Who has not seen and smiled over the "breezy maniacs" of the St. Angelo Bridge, &c.?

When this many-sided genius died he left a fortune of 2,000,000 lire, which, for the time, was exceptional. He never, while Queen Catherine of Sweden was his friend and admirer, on hearing the amount, exclaimed, "I should have been ashamed had he served me, that he could leave so little!" A very curious fact is that while Rome is so full of his work, and while so many comparatively insignificant men have monuments erected to them, of Bernini there is no record but a slab in one of the chapels in Santa Maria Maggiore, bearing merely the words: "Nobilis familia Bernini, hic resurrectionem expectat."

TROUBLE IN THE "GOLD REEF CITY."

UITLANDERS' PETITION TO THE QUEEN.

A few nights ago a British subject named Edgar was shot dead in Johannesburg by the police. The "Daily Mail" correspondent states that the police were called to quell a row in front of Edgar's house. They called Edgar out and then shot him. A policeman named Jones was arrested on a charge of murder, but the next day the charge was reduced to culpable homicide, and the policeman was liberated on bail. The British Agent has demanded that the charge of murder be resubstituted for culpable homicide. The citizens of Johannesburg are forming a non-political league for the purpose of ensuring proper protection from outrages by Boer officials. On Dec. 24 a well-dressed crowd of about 3,000 men marched to the office of the British Vice-Consul at Johannesburg and presented a petition to the Queen praying for the impartial trial of the policeman Jones, urging that provision should be made by the Transvaal Government for the widow and child of Edgar, and that protection for the lives, liberties, and property of Her Majesty's loyal subjects here should be secure Jones has (says the correspondent of the *Times*) been re-arrested, and will be kept in custody until trial, bail being now refused. The charge against him is not yet settled.

Mr. De Beer has been appointed Acting Field Cornet of Johannesburg in place of Mr. Lombard who has been suspended pending an investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of Cape "boys." The Executive (says the *Times*) have issued a circular suspending the eviction of Asiatics pending negotiations for a different settlement.

Constable Jones, who is charged with shooting a British subject named Edgar at Johannesburgh underwent a preliminary examination. The police evidence went to show that the shooting was in self-defence, Jones having been attacked in the execution of his duty with what was believed to be an iron bar.

Some of the Boer newspapers at Johnnesburgh are publishing very inflammatory articles, denouncing the conduct of those concerned in the recent meeting of Uitlanders and petition in strong language and urging the Government to demand the recall of the British Consular staff for their participation in the matter.

LORD CURZON ON COOLIE EMIGRATION.

The West Indian Committee, according to an Official Paper issued on Dec. 29, sent Lord Curzon information on the subject of coolie emigration from India to the British West Indies, and invited his Lordship's assistance in bringing about the total abolition of the liability of masters to pay the return passages of the coolies, which is, the Committee state an imposition of the Indian Government and not a stipulation of the coolies themselves.

The Committee also asked his Lordship to facilitate the agents of the West India Governments in the selection of a better class of coolie emigrants. Lord Curzon, in his reply on Dec. 3, says that although he was unable at the moment to consider these representations, he would bear the communication in mind and see that matter received attention on his arrival in India.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Whol. sale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London Englan.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE SECRET DOSSIER IN COURT.

The secret "dossier" was communicated to the Court of Cassation on Tuesday Dec. 27. An official note states that the communication "is taking place in the conditions which have been held to offer the guarantees required by the security of the State and defence of the accused. Captain Cuignet will convey the "dossier" daily to the Court, and carry it back to the War Office in the evening. He will remain in an adjoining room within reach in case the Court wishes to be informed as to the nature of any of the documents."

A Paris correspondent observes that the "dossier"—the mere existence of which is a proof that a gross illegality was committed at the trial of Dreyfus—"will be communicated not only to the Court of Cassation, but to Dreyfus's counsel and doubtless to Dreyfus himself; for it now appears certain that he will be brought back to France. What seems also certain is that the danger in publishing it consists, not in any evidence which it may contain against Dreyfus, but in the fact that it records the names of secret agents of France abroad, with the means employed by the espionage bureau of the General Staff for procuring the documents, most of which are now said to be forged, on which they based their conviction of Dreyfus's guilt.

M. Dupuy, the Premier, was interrogated on Monday afternoon December 26 at the Ministry of the Interior by M. Loew President of the Court of Cassation, on what he knew of the Dreyfus case.

M. Casimir-Perier, ex-President of the Republic, and M. Barthou, ex-Minister of the Interior, gave evidence on Wednesday.

M. Jaures publishes a letter just addressed to him by M. Gabriel Monod, which contains the following passage:—"Honoured and dear friend, on the 14th, 1898:—You know what abominable means were employed by General Mercier to demonstrate the guilt of Dreyfus, which is, perhaps, only a terrible fiction."

M. Millevoye has written to the Minister of Justice to inform him that

"GRAVE IRREGULARITIES HAVING BEEN COMMITTED in the revision procedure now going on before the Court of Cassation," he will ask him at the opening of the Session what measures the Government intend taking to secure respect for the law. This refers, no doubt, to the rumour that M. Bard, during the examination of Colonel Picquart, installed him in the private room of M. de Beaurepaire, and that the latter, coming back there unexpectedly one day, found Colonel Picquart sitting at his desk and heard M. Bard, who entered suddenly at the same moment say to the ex-head of the secret bureau, "Ah! now I think we have got Gonse. What do you think of the deposition of ——?" breaking off as he perceived M. de Beaurepaire. This has been denied by M. Bard, but as yet M. Millevoye, who, perhaps, has not forgiven the Socialists and the Chamber for the placarding of M. Viviani's speech on the *role* of certain magistrates in the Panama affair, has not said anything either in denial or confirmation.

Colonel Picquart remains in Cherche-Midi Prison. He refuses to apply for his release, and none of his friends venture to take steps for that purpose against his will. He is well in health and in good spirits, only complaining that the prison yard leaves him insufficient room. M. Cuignet

M. Gast, Mayor of Ville-d'Avray, replying to absurd stories as to the German or Jewish origin of his cousin Colonel Picquart, gives his pedigree from 1593. It shows the Picquarts to be a noble Lorraine family some of whom were advocates and fiscal officials.

A REVISIONIST MEETING

held at Toulouse on the 22nd gave rise to serious disorders. A large body of Nationalists and Anti-Semites interrupted the proceedings, and M. de Pressensé, who was one of the speakers, had to seek the protection of the police, by whom the hall in which the meeting took place was finally cleared. Several persons were slightly injured.

Disturbances subsequently occurred in the streets, and the windows of some Jewish shops were smashed by the Anti-Semites. The revisionists made a counter-demonstration and retired cheers for M. de Pressensé. Several arrests were made.

THE FLIGHT OF M. ZOLA.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" furnishes some interesting details as to the circumstances of M. Zola's flight from France to England after his trial at Versailles in July last.

On July 17, pretty early in the morning, M. Zola, accompanied by M. Desmoulins, appeared at the house of one of his oldest and most devoted friends, living near the Arc de Triomphe, to talk with him before going to Versailles. After the talk, and although it was still early they sat down to a hasty breakfast in order to arrive in time for the opening of the Court. The mistress of the house and her husband went to Versailles by railway. M. Zola, accompanied by M. Desmoulins, took the coupe waiting for him and drove out to Versailles by the Sevres road. But when the trial was over, and even before the clerk of the Court had time to draw up a record M. Labori, who saw M. Zola talking quietly with his friends, approached him and said:—"Now, without losing a minute, get into your coupe which is waiting. I will join you. Give your driver in a loud voice an order to go to Medan. We will direct him the direction on the way, but let us be off, for I fear that at any moment M. Perivier may send for you and keep you long enough to communicate to you in person the summons hanging over you." Then, leaning towards the two friends with whom M. Zola had lunched, M. Labori said to them, as if speaking of the trial:—"When we are gone, without seeming to be in a hurry, go to the station, return to Paris, and go home by some roundabout way."

M. Zola quickly got out of the room, shook hands with several persons on the way, and replied to a friend who asked him if he could not take him back to Paris that he would not return for two or three days, and that he was going to Medan to see his wife and children. M. Labori then rejoined him, and in a loud voice he gave his coachman the order to drive to Medan, to the great satisfaction of two or three reporters standing near. On the way M. Labori, lowering the glass in front, said to the coachman:—"Take Paris road and stop at the cab-stand of Porte Dauphine." This was quite close to the home of M. Zola's friends. They took a cab and went thither. M. Zola was received by the daughter of the house, and awaited the return of the parents. Mme. Zola, who had been informed, soon arrived and an hour later, when M. Georges Clemenceau and his brother arrived, a consultation was held. M. Labori supported by M. Clemenceau insisted that M. Zola should not only go away but disappear so as to evade

THE DISCOVERY OF HIS WHEREABOUTS IMPOSSIBLE

The law, it will be remembered, requires a verdict to be communicated in person. Now, it was necessary that this should not be possible; for M. Zola once officially informed, had, in conformity with the law, a period of five days in which to appeal. After this interval the verdict became definitive. In M. Labori's opinion as well as in that of the two Clemenceaus, M. Zola ought not to risk definitive condemnation nor undergo a second and full trial, which might do irreparable damage to the cause of revision. M. Zola energetically refused to abscond. He wished to appeal to the court of Cassation, and if the appeal failed, to appear afresh at the Versailles Assizes. The conflict was long and obstinate. Finally, Mme. Zola took the side of M. Labori, and M. Zola yielded to the unanimous opinion of his friends.

Mme. Zola returned home to fetch for her husband the most necessary travelling requisites. The poor lady was, however, so much upset on getting home that it was impossible for her to get these together, especially as she did not wish to take the servants into her confidence and when she returned to her husband, in spite of the sadness with which everybody was affected, there was a general burst of laughter. Mme. Zola unrolled a paper containing nothing for the journey but a night shirt. M. Zola, however, was given a few toilet articles, and the party sat down to dinner, for the moment of departure was near. As much ready money as possible was placed at the disposal of

THE VOLUNTARY EXILE,

in order that he might not be obliged to have recourse to a banker. Bank-notes were sewn in the lining of his clothes, all the gold his friends had, was handed to him, and about 9 p.m. the head of the house went down, took a cab, and drove to the Northern Station, whom he got a ticket for London. M. Zola and his wife left next, and drove in a carriage to the station, where they waited in the courtyard for the hour of the departure of the train. As M. Zola knew not a word of English, M. Clemenceau had very legibly written on a piece of paper the name of Charing-cross Station and that of the station where he was to take a train for a village on the Birmingham line. When the time came M. Zola entered the station, leaving his wife in the carriage. On the platform he saw his friend waiting at the door of an empty compartment who handed him his ticket. He entered the compartment and the train started.

Meanwhile, Mme. Zola, by arrangement, went home, and suffering great mystery, shut herself up in her room, allowing no servants to enter. Next day, still keeping up the mystery, she went to Medan, returned, went to and from several places and pretending to conceal herself, kept the secrets of police and the activity of the reporters within the limits of Paris. The inexhaustible fables on the subject of M. Zola's disappearance are well known. He was seen at four different spots near Paris, as also in Brussels Vienna, Stockholm, Copenhagen, and elsewhere, like that cap of Mme. Bovary, which left marks in all the streets of Rouen without stopping anywhere. Mr. Zola reached Charing-cross at day break, and,

LIKE EVERY FRENCHMAN ARRIVING IN LONDON,

accosted a policeman, who, with the usual stiff politeness, put him in a handsom, told the cabman what station he was to go to, saw his fare paid, and directed M. Zola to go at the other station to a police office, who would show him where to get a ticket and what train to enter. Keeping his slip of paper in his hand, M. Zola reached the village and alighted at the hotel named on the paper, M. Clemenceau having added a word of recommendation. She landlady, a Vaudoise from Lausanne, received the fugitives most hospitably, and called his daughter, 12 years old, who had a smattering of French, but who next day, having seen the traveller's portrait in and illustrated paper went in a fright to her father, saying:—"Do you know who our visitor is? It is M. Zola." The landlord, who had also recognized M. Zola, replied:—"You must be mistaken, Kate; but, any how, as he has not given his name, you ought not to appear to know it." So the girl held her tongue till M. Zola left for a place in Middlesex, for he has stayed at five different places in England. However, next day the clergyman, without mentioning M. Zola's name, called on him, and, understanding French, invited him to his house, where he received him with an urbanity and discretion by which M. Zola was much touched. The clergyman also directed him in making necessary purchases. By the end of a week, indeed, all the inhabitants knew who he was, yet neither during his six weeks' stay nor since has there been the slightest indiscretion, and, after more than five months, the newspaper which first spoke of his being in England stated that he was in London, whereas he has simply passed through it.

He speaks with admiration of this fidelity in preserving his secret, which he had not even requested, and of the delicate attentions every where paid him, and on his return he writes, as is expected, his impressions of England, they will certainly show his gratitude for these good people who have thus softened for him the tedium and bitterness of exile. He now reads English newspapers fluently, studies the laws and customs of the country, and certainly appreciates the liberty, legality, and toleration the benefit of which he has enjoyed.

Prince Purachatra, son of the King of Siam, has arrived in Berlin from England on a visit to his brother, Prince Paribatra, who is receiving his military education at the Prussian Cadets' School at Lichterfelde.

CONFERENCE OF INDIANS IN LONDON.

NATIVES AND ARMY COMMISSIONS.

The Annual Conference of Indians resident in the United Kingdom, a gathering organised by the London Indian Society, was held on Dec 28, at Westminster Town Hall, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in the chair. There was an attendance of nearly 200, including a few English men and women. At the outset a vote of condolence with the family of the late Maharajah Singh of Dhulbanga was unanimously passed.

The next resolution put to the meeting was as follows:—"That in accordance with the oft-declared and pledged policy of the British people, through acts and resolutions of Parliament and Proclamations of Her Majesty the Queen, to treat Indians exactly as the British subjects in this country; and, considering that Indians have distinguished themselves by their loyalty, heroism, and all soldierly qualities in the record war beyond the frontiers and in all preceding wars, this conference is of opinion and urges upon the Government in the name of British justice and honour, that Indians should be allowed commissions and command in the Indian Army in the same manner and through the same methods as are open to Englishmen by competition and training, and by promotion for distinguished ability and gallantry in the field."—In moving the adoption of this resolution, Mr. Naoroji referred to the bravery and heroism shown by the native soldiers. Their position was laid down by proclamations, which had been perverted by what Lord Salisbury called "political hypocrisy." They ought by rights to be treated as British citizens, but the treatise of the authorities was the very reverse. The chairman quoted the opinion of Lord Roberts and Lord Curzon of Kedleston as to the merits of the Indian Army which showed that the native soldiers had remained true to their salt, even to the extent of fighting bravely against their own kith and kin. It would be a great act of suicide on the part of the British rulers if they refused to recognise such service as this. He claimed something more than justice from the British people; he claimed their gratitude. (Cheers.) It was the money and blood of India which had built up the British Empire there. (Cheers.) Was it too much to say that the British people ought to know something of what gratitude meant? The Indian people were always ready to show their gratitude for what Britain had done for India. (Cheers.) The present system was not only an injustice; it was a gross insult to the whole Indian nation. (Cheers.) He had been in communication with the West Office on the matter, and had been told that the Queen's Warrant forbade Indian subjects holding commissions in the Indian Army. He could find nothing in Her Majesty's Warrant which did this, and since then he could get no further information. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mahtab Singh, in seconding the resolution, pointed out that the Mutiny would have been prevented had there been native officers in the Indian Army, who would, by the rank and file, be in touch with their officers. As it was, the Mutiny was brought about by ignorance and superstition on the one side, and vanity on the other. As loyal subjects they wanted to warn the British Government of the danger. Colonel Picquart remains in Cherche-Midi Prison. He refuses to apply for his release, and none of his friends venture to take steps for that purpose against his will. He is well in health and in good spirits, only complaining that the prison yard leaves him insufficient room. M. Cuignet

Mr. W. C. Caine, M.P., supported the resolution. He said the British soldier in India cost eight times as much as the native one. The whole history of India showed that native soldiers had proved themselves to be equal to any European soldiers. The Sikhs and the Ghoorkas had proved themselves to be better fitted for military work than the Europeans who were sent out, and there was always a greater proportion of efficient men in the ranks in the native army. So far, then, as the privates and non-commissioned officers were concerned, the present system worked admirably. Therefore, why not carry the matter a step further, and break down the colour line which excluded Indian gentlemen from commissions in the Indian Army? (Cheers.) He recommended that the question should be tried in the law courts, for no proclamation or warrant overrode the law of the land. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

MUNICIPAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C. I. E., moved:—"That this conference deplores all legislation restricting self-government in India, urges the Government to withdraw the Calcutta Municipal Bill now before the Bengal Council, and affirms the principle that the extension of popular rights and of trust and confidence in the people is the surest foundation of British rule in India." Mr. Dutt, after referring to the extension of local self-government to the other parts of the Empire, and to the good results which had followed, said that some of the greatest men who had governed India had found out, and had expressed their opinion that the government of India could only be carried out with the consent and with the assistance of the people of India themselves. One of the wisest and best of India's Viceroys had been the Earl of Northbrook, who had resolutely set his face against any quarrel with Afghanistan. Under his viceroyalty provincial government was first introduced into India, which conferred upon the ratepayers Calcutta the right to select two-thirds of their municipal councillors. Since then measure had worked extremely well, and the new municipal council had fully confirmed the wisdom of the legislation adopted in India. The time had now come for the extension of municipal government to other municipalities, but the present Government was no friend of municipal government. It had been striving to curtail the powers of the London County Council, and places of there was no wonder that it was trying to abrogate Lord Northbrook's valuable measure. (Shame.) Never within his memory had there been such a state of alarm throughout the whole of Bengal as had been caused by this measure. The impression was growing that it was not possible to obtain any new rights by constitutional methods. There had been forty years of peace and loyalty, and now the Government by its action was teaching a very dangerous lesson to the people of India. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. Ziauddin A. Balkhi seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. A. K. Donald, who denied that the British people desired to abrogate in the slightest degree any small liberties which might have been accorded. In going to India they had done a very great work, and he thought it was their duty to extend this work by making India a self-governing country. He did not suppose that entire self-government would be achieved in their lifetime or in that of their children. It was a plant of slow growth. But the policy of the present Government was that, because they could not move at railway speed, they should not be allowed to move at all. (Cheers.)

Mr. R. C. Sen said it was a mistake to trust too much to the generosity of the English people. Remedies were not to be found in public meetings; they must throw themselves upon their own people at home, and having done something there to help themselves and to show the reality of their grievances, they would be able to appeal to the generosity of the English people, which was mostly only extended to people who showed that they were able to take care of themselves. (Cheers.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

SEDITION LAWS CONDEMNED.

Mr. Bipin Chunder Pal, an Indian journalist and lecturer, moved:—

"That this meeting condemns the new Sedition Law of India, (1) which makes invidious distinctions between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects; (2) which seeks to restrict the free discussion of Indian measures, by Her Majesty's Indian subjects in England, by threats of prosecution on their return to India; (3) which takes away the liberty of the Press that has been enjoyed in India for over half a century, and necessitates a method of repression unworthy of a British Government; (4) which empowers magistrates in India, who are heads of the police, to demand security for good behaviour from editors of news papers, to refuse such security when offered, and to send the editors to jail with hard labour without trial for any specific offence; (5) and lastly which is based on suspicion and distrust against the people and is thereby calculated to alienate the people and weaken the foundations of the British Empire in the East". Mr. Pal said those who had drawn up the resolution had committed sedition under the new law over and over again, (Laughter and cheers.) Further the people who had been speaking that afternoon could not be convicted in India for they spoke in English, that is, if they were Indian natives. If they were English born, they could say what they liked. The freedom of the Press had been the bulwark of English rule in India for the past forty years. The speech of the previous speaker was only an indication of the spirit which was growing up amongst the young men in India. There was a spirit of unrest and discontent which was spreading in quarters of which Government knew little. Sedition was present in India, and if the Government shut up the mouths of the educated Indians, who alone could explain to their fellow-countrymen what British rule meant to India, and how necessary it was that it should continue, it must be prepared for a revolt which would make the British Empire to its foundations. (Cheer.)

Mr. P. N. Chakraburtty, in seconding the resolution, declared that Indians simply claimed the liberty to criticise their rulers. The official class called it sedition. That was not an honest interpretation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Baptista and Mr. Martin Wood having supported the motion it was agreed to, and directions were given to send all the resolutions to the Government.

BRITISH INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

The Tsung-li-Yamen has made an official declaration to Sir Claude MacDonald that the Chinese Government will not alienate or part with any of the railways named in the Northern Railway Extension contract to any foreign Power. This is considered an undoubted success for British diplomacy.

Lord Charles Beresford arrived at Hong-Kong on Christmas Day from Fu-chau, having visited Amoy and Swatow on the way. He was everywhere well received by the high Chinese officials.

THE FRENCH CLAIMS AT SHANGHAI.

No settlement has yet been arrived at in reference to the proposed extension of the French concession at Shanghai. Sir Claude MacDonald's vigorous protest against the French demands is regarded as having brought Britain and French face to face in China. The action of the Chinese authorities in the matter is almost certain to depend entirely upon the strength of the support they receive from Great Britain.

A CAPTIVE MISSIONARY.

The Viceroy of Sze-chuan has reported to the Tsung-li-Yamen that it has been found impossible to secure the life ransom of a captive French missionary by means of negotiations, and he asks for permission to move troops against the rebels.

BELGIAN COMMERCIAL MISSION.

The Brussels correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs:—M. Duckars, a former Charge d'Affaires in Central America, has been entrusted with a special commercial mission to China. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has convoked the principal Belgian ironmasters and contractors, and asked them to contribute 100,000f. towards the expenses of the mission.

For the naval budget of 1899 the French Parliament will, it is stated, be asked to vote 394,500,000f. (£16, 780,000), of which 121,000,000f. (£4,840,000) will be expended on the construction of sixty-three vessels, some of which have already been begun Twenty-eight vessels will be commenced in the new year, and it is expected that thirty-eight vessels will be put into commission—namely one battleship, one armoured cruiser, three cruisers, eight destroyers, one submarine vessel, and twenty-four torpedo boats.

A DREYFUS DUEL.

TWO DAYS NECESSARY TO FIGHT IT OUT.

M. Max Regis, the Algiers agitator, had a duel on Monday Dec. 26 with M. Picard, a journalist. During the fifth round M. Dubois, thinking one of the two men wounded, exclaimed "Halte!" and, as the combatants did not separate, he rushed in between them, striking down their swords with his cane M. Max Regis then, according to the long circumstantial account in the *Temps*, exclaimed, "There it is, is it not?" The seconds unmoved M. Picard, who bore no trace of a wound. Everybody then thought the encounter would go on, but an incident occurred. M. Picard's sword, which had served for the duel, had been blunted in the fight, and those of M. Regis were brought. But those provided by one of his friends were of a different pattern from that generally employed. The blade was more rectangular, but, instead of having hallowed backs, they were flat. The guards were enormous, covering the hand up to the wrist. They were excellent weapons, handy and, and, though they had been used before, yet it was incontestable that they were not of an ordinary pattern. M. Picard's seconds, as they had a right to do, refused to consent to their use, and after 20 minutes it was agreed that the duel should be adjourned until next day. M. Regis, meanwhile, was walking up and down with his overcoat over his shoulders considerably excited and exclaiming "Ah, les juifs! Ah, les juifs! une fois pour toutes!" and "When people want to fight, all swords are good enough! Down with cowards!" M. Dubois replied, "If your swords had been presentable the duel would have gone on." M. Picard, very pale, was held back all this time by his seconds. Those of M. Max Regis tried in vain to calm him, and even when M. Picard left the building with his friends M. Regis and some of his friends continued to utter the same cries. After the meeting of the four seconds in the afternoon, the seconds of M. Picard, at their client's desire said that they would not make these unseemly incidents the subject of a demonstration, and it was agreed that the duel should be resumed next day.

The second meeting accordingly took place next afternoon on the Plaine Bourse, between Neuilly and Levallois, in the open air, and the duel was visible from the surrounding roofs. The encounter was extremely hot. An eye-witness states that in the first round it was M. Picard who made the most vigorous attack, M. Regis parrying constantly. This first engagement lasted only about a minute, being interrupted by M. Dubois's "Halte!" when the two swords touched the ground. The second round was just as lively, and ended with a close encounter when, it is said, M. Dupois separated the two adversaries, who were examined by the surgeons. M. Picard being found to have been slightly touched on his left cheek, and M. Regis having a small gash on his chin. After a few moments' rest, the duel was resumed. M. Regis changing his tactics, rushed on his adversary and, after a few rapid passes, drove him against a boundary wall. A close encounter followed, which was fought so furiously on both sides that the swords seemed to be plunged into the very bodies. This put an end to the duel, and, M. Dubois having separated the two men, M. Picard was found to have received in the sternum above the epigastric region a wound 14 centimetres deep, which sufficed to put him in a condition of evident inferiority. The swords had been bent in this *melee*.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

Telegrams from Manila report that the Filipinos have entrusted Mabini, a bitter opponent of Aguinaldo, with the task of forming a Cabinet; and that Aguinaldo, fearing assassination, has fled. An American expedition under General Miller has left for Iloilo, where the rebels are endeavouring to capture the Spanish refugees, to whom shelter has been given by an American doctor. Two battleships Oregon and Iowa, en route for Manila, have reached Caliao. According to the latest information, a message has been sent from Washington to General Otis to establish, at all hazards, the authority of the United States throughout the Philipines. Iloilo was on Dec. 24 evacuated by the Spaniards, and on the 26th occupied by the insurgents. The latter will be promptly called upon to transfer it to the United States. If the order is refused, then Aguinaldo, or whoever is the leader of the Filipinos may be, will have to reckon with the American commander and his forces

The American Peace Commissioners landed at New York on Dec. 24 and proceeded from Paris to Washington. They were received at the White House by the President and Secretary of State, and Mr. Day formally presented the treaty with Spain, which the President received with a brief speech of thanks and congratulations. He said he felt able to assure the Commissioners that the treaty would be ratified by the Senate. The President expects to transmit the Spanish Treaty to the Senate on Jan. 4, with a Message recommending its immediate ratification. It is stated that seventy Senators are in favour of ratification and ten against, the remainder being uncertain.

The American Government has ordered a gunboat to take possession of Wake Island, in the Pacific, in the name of the United States.

Two rival corporations have been formed to obtain from the Government a concession for the projected Pacific cable connecting the United States with Hawai, the Ladrones, the Philippines, Japan and China.

The *Times* of Dec. 27 published a letter from the Secretary of the American Anti-imperialist League, which announced the formation of a formidable organisation to prevent the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Spain, and to protest against any extension of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands in any event, and over any other foreign territory without the free consent of the people thereof. Among the officers of the League are ex-President Cleveland, Mr. John Sherman, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Bishop Potter, and several others whose names carry the utmost weight with their countrymen. All these gentlemen are of opinion that the new American Imperialism will be dangerous to the Republic wasteful of its resources, in violation of constitutional principles, and fraught with moral and physical evils to our people.

STRAIGHT TALKS—FROM "PUNCH."

Mr. Punch (speaking continuously). Madame la Republic (mute). Scene—The terrace at Monte Carlo—Mr. Punch: "Neutral ground, Madame, and the most natural spot on earth for the serious interchange of amenities. A proof of my discretion, you have come here to recruit yourself, far from the madding crowd of boulevard politicians. Observe the fine sweep of blue before us from Monaco to Cap Martin. This is the same sea—here where the stillness is broken only by the paltry detonations of the *tir aux pigeons*—which we lately proposed to incarnadine, making the blue one red. This is past, Madame; frank words have been spoken on our side, and good sense has prevailed on yours. But permit me once more to talk to you like a father. We are not a pin-cushion, Madame, as some of your friends have fancied. Punctuate us enough, and we shall bleed, and, perchance, make bleed. It is one of your traditional follies—such as that which attributes projecting teeth and huge feet to my most charming countrywomen—that France possesses the monopoly of honour. We, too, keep a little at head. And, apropos, there are just now some certain minutes —pardon me—on your escutcheon, unworthy of a gallant army and a great nation. Make clean, madame, make clean; whether or not you mean to use it against a foreign foe. Any evil confessed and purged is better than a secret shame. And, believe me, it is not from petty malice, as you seem to think, that our journals have urged upon the difficult choice of expiation. A nation of shop-keepers, if you will; but we have an old fancy for fair dealing; and we look for respectable dividends as well as ourselves. And, for Heaven's sake, madame, purify that Press of yours, so corrupt by habit, so ignorant by choice. It has done more than fifty Waterloos or a hundred Fashodas to poison the hearts of your people and pervert them from the knowledge of their natural friends. So may the way lie clear and clean before you that leads to century's close which is to summon half the world to witness your triumph in the Arts of Peace."

THE TSAR'S PEACE PROPOSALS.

A definite plan of disarmament will, it is said, be communicated shortly to the Powers. It will not be made public before the conference which will be held in May, for fear of destructive Press criticism.

The Bishop of London has accepted the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee of the International Crusade of Peace in England, Mr. Creighton will act as a member of the general committee.

An appeal, signed by the President of the Free Church Federation, Dr. Clifford and by Dr. McEwan, the President of the Metropolitan Council of Free Churches, was read on Christmas Day to every Free Church in London making a direct appeal for one volunteer from each church who would undertake to co-operate in promoting the demonstration in favour of the Peace Conference.

The general committee of the International Peace Crusade have issued an appeal urging the expression of public opinion in favour of the Tsar's peace proposals. They "earnestly recommend that no time should be lost in making the response of the nation manifest, audible, and universal by every available constitutional means, especially by town and district meetings, summoned by the mayors or chairmen on requisition of the householders, for the purpose of passing resolutions:—(1) In support of the subjects of the Rescript; (2) to strengthen Her Majesty's Ministers in their expressed intention of giving energetic and hearty support to the proposals of the Emperor; (3) to elect representatives to the National Convention charged with the arrangement of the International Pilgrimage of Peace." Appended to the appeal are expressions of opinion by leading statesmen of both parties, including Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Morley, Lord George Hamilton, Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Bryce, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir Edward Clarke.

THE ANTI-SEMITES IN FRANCE.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Dec. 23, M. Drumont brought forward an interpellation regarding the suspension of M. Max Regis, the Anti-Semitic Mayor of Algiers. He declared that the Algerians and the Arabs were imbued with an instinctive hatred of the Jewish race, and that no measures of repression could put a stop to the Anti-Semitic movement. He demanded a committee of inquiry. After some debate the Premier M. Dupuy replied on behalf of the Government, vindicating the suspension of M. Max Regis, deploring the excesses of the Anti-Semites in Algeria, and urging that an appeal should be made to the humanitarian sentiments of the Algerians. The Chamber resolved that the Premier's speech should be placarded throughout the country, and an order of the day approving his declarations and relying on the Government to enforce respect for liberty of conscience and ensure security of property in the colony was adopted by 403 votes to 10.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregular